

THE AMERICAN

LEGION

MAGAZINE

APRIL 1957



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in your **HOME**

SEE PAGE 22

1957-The Year of the Atom



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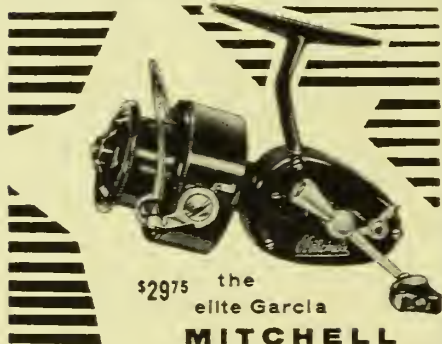
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Vol. 62, No. 4; April 1957

THE AMERICAN

LEGION

MAGAZINE



Cover by Robert Moore

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This trick's on you!

A bucket of water over the door is one of the risks of April Fool's Day. But being tricked on *other* days is something else again.

Yet that's what happens as far as your taxes are concerned. Part of your taxes are used to help pay the cost of electric service for customers of federal government power systems.

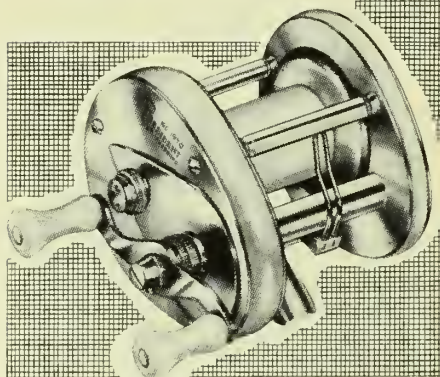
First, your taxes help build the federal power plants that produce electricity for these people. Then, you have to be taxed *more* because they don't pay all the taxes in *their* electric bills that you pay in *yours*. People who get electricity from the TVA, for example, pay less than *one-fifth* of the taxes on electric service that you pay.

Next time you hear someone talk in favor of federal government electricity, ask him about the trick it plays with your taxes (and his). Chances are, he'll stop talking and start thinking. *America's Independent Electric Light and Power Companies**.

*Company names on request through this magazine



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OFFICIAL APATHY

Sir: May I direct your attention to the plight of more than 2,000 American men listed as missing in action in Korea. An organization was formed in 1952 called "American Prisoners of War Association," comprised of former POW's and their families together with parents and wives of men still missing. Meetings were held in Boston and letters were read from officials in various Government agencies revealing damning evidence of a lack of interest, bungling and contradictory information which served only to add to the grief of the families of the missing men. Many letters were sent to President Eisenhower asking his assistance. Not one reply was forthcoming. Our Government has good reason to believe that some of these men are alive and rotting in communist jails. Our diplomats fly here and there around the world. U.N. commissions confer. Distressed conditions of European and Asiatic peoples are alleviated by billions of American dollars and by executive order. But no effort worthy of the name is apparent in behalf of these forgotten men who gave so much for our Country. We now ask Mr. Eisenhower to answer our pleadings; to take the strongest possible action to make this objective number one, and to keep informed the parents and wives who pray daily for the fate of their missing men.

Ralph J. Burns
Belmont, Mass.

FORGOTTEN BOYS

Sir: I'm glad to see that everyone hasn't forgotten the boys being held by the reds and not accounted for. My brother, Pfc. Bill Carnett, has been missing since December 2, 1950. Like a lot of people, I think more should be done about it. It's up to The American Legion to do something. It's for sure no one else is doing anything.

Mrs. Finley Patton
Paducah, Ky.

Sir: For six and a half years my son Orville F. Linebaugh has been held

as a hostage for bargaining purposes by the reds. Surely that is long enough to handle the communists with kid gloves, as our State Department does. In 1950 my son was listed as missing in action. Then when the "big switch" came in 1953, I received a telegram from the Army saying he was being held by the communists. Then in December 1954 they declared him dead, but his name is still being presented to the reds for an accounting. The State Department has informed me that our American boys fought with the United Nations forces; therefore the United States wasn't responsible. This letter was on State Department stationery but there was no signature. So that is what the parents and next of kin have to contend with, besides giving up our sons and husbands. My boy was only 17 years old and had only eight months training.

Alice Anderson
Julian, Calif.

COMMEND COMMANDER

Sir: National Commander Dan Daniel speaks much old-fashioned American horsensense in his article "Why Trade Our American Birthright . . . ?" in the February issue. We Americans would do well to take note and continue the fight for the American way here at home.

Walter E. Lehnert
Plainview, Nebr.

Sir: Permit me to congratulate you for the splendid article by the National Commander. I have a sales class here at Sunmount, a veterans TB hospital, and your magazine will be quoted and this article used as background to American history, which is so necessary to a good salesman.

Paul Corcoran
Sunmount, N. Y.

RUNNING SCARED?

Sir: Your February issue is the dullest, most lackluster, pepleless, uninspiring issue since it started. From your pale, static articles to the very dull humor page, the magazine is as exciting as a Harold Stassen manifesto. You are not reflecting the guts, the tempo or the sentiments of most vets on some mighty live issues. Why pull punches on the new Republican type of creeping socialism in the White House? Why are you silent on the Tito visit, the hollow "token" support of the Hungarians, the wreck of the pension bill, no tax relief, etc.? Who killed the old Legion courage, with punch in the magazine? America is still with the Legion. Who's scaring you?

G. F. Carroll
Chicago

CONDEMNS GI BEHAVIOR

Sir: Your January wail about the kind of justice GI's get in foreign courts is in marked contrast with the report
(Continued on page 63)

Tobacco so fine, so rich, so rare —

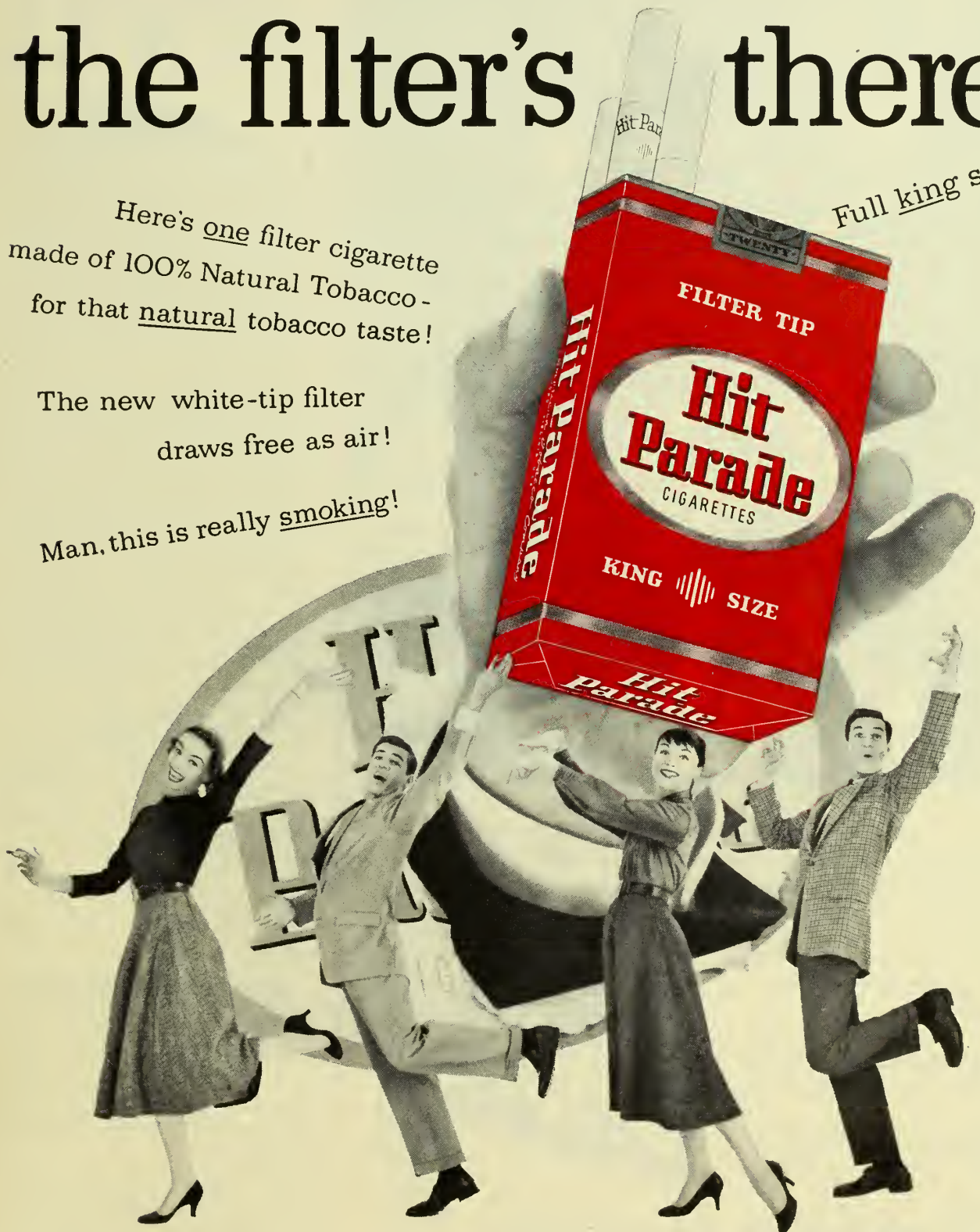
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EDITOR'S

C O R N E R

EXPENDABLES

IT IS NO secret that after we were lured out of victory in Korea, and following the farce of the armistice talks there, we left hundreds of American men and boys in the hands of the communists. Of course our officials did not like to desert these GI's, but in order to wrap up the mess these men were written off.

In view of the way communists handle those in their power, this action on the part of our Government could hardly be described as laudable. But in the intervening years it has become downright contemptible. Letters from parents and wives of the prisoners show quite clearly that our officials are much more interested in washing their hands of the bloody mess than they are in pressuring the Chinese and North Koreans into abiding by the truce terms. Indeed, in some cases these officials seem more resentful of the relatives of the prisoners than they are of the reds.

As Mr. Ralph J. Burns points out in a letter in this month's "Sound Off!" our Government is an amazing thing indeed. We have the utmost solicitude for the teeming millions of the Middle East, India, Europe, and all way stations. Our Government is generous to a fault in handing these people billions of dollars collected from American taxpayers. We send troubleshooters among them to help them solve their economic and technical problems. We are asked to provide American men and boys to fight their battles and settle their disputes. But God help any of those men if they get in trouble in the course of our international meddling. Then it's every man for himself because from all indications the United States Government can't be bothered with such petty details.

INTERNATIONAL ALPHABETICS

REMEMBER HOW, during World War II, our lives and destinies were regimented down to the last detail by hundreds of thousands of eager beavers who operated under such banners as OPA, OWI, WPB, NLRB, OPM, DSC, ESB, FPMA, FHA, NRPB, CPA, and so on *ad nauseam*?

At the end of the war the nation breathed a sigh of relief when, to all intents and purposes, the "alphabet agencies" were closed up. Actually some did go out of business, but most of them merely changed name and served a great humanitarian purpose by providing a lot

of jobs. So, bureaucracy marched on.

Indeed, it's now bigger and better than ever—international in scope. Now you and everyone else in this big wide world have at your beck and call an amazing list of agencies. For instance, you have ACC, BCG, ECOSOC, ECAFEM, ECEM, ECLA, GATT, FAO, UNESCO, ICCICA, ICITO, ILO, OEEC, TAA, TAB, TAC, UNICEF, IBRD, UNRWAPRNA, UNKA, etc., etc.

Don't ask us what the abbreviations stand for, or what these things do. They're agencies and appendages of the United Nations. The only thing we're sure of is that they qualify as wards of the American taxpayer.

GREETINGS TO HALLMARK

LAST MONTH we mentioned in this column that Hallmark had sponsored a TV version of Lillian Hellman's depressing play *The Little Foxes*, presumably to sell Hallmark Christmas cards. At that time we referred to La Hellman's extensive list of communist front affiliations. However, Hallmark must be fond of the lady and her works because since then they telecast her adaptation of *The Lark*.

You could write to Hallmark about this but it probably wouldn't do much good. The theory behind TV merchandising seems to be that if you like a show you are duty bound to rush right out (before the stores close) and buy, in this case, a bale of genuine Hallmark greeting cards. If the show offends, don't blame the sponsor. He has nothing whatsoever to do with it. It's a "package" he knows nothing about. Take your complaints to the ad agency, the network, the producer or the man who mops up the studio. You'll find that they know nothing about nothing either, so presumably the only man left to discuss it with is the man behind the counter.

RED HUNTERS

SARAH LAWRENCE College, the well-known bastion of intellefualism located on the left bank of the Bronx River, in Yonkers, was the scene of a pedantic-type hootenanny a few weeks ago. Students from 50 eastern colleges gathered to hear various academic medicine men thresh out the subject, "Whither the Present Generation?"

Starred in the production was Robert M. Hutchins, a former Chicago boy now gainfully employed by the Fund for the Republic. Dr. Hutchins is noted for, among other things, his oft-quoted epigram: "As a matter of fact, I have never been able to find a red professor."

Co-starred with the ex-Chicagoan was Harold Taylor, president of the ladies' seminary where the gathering was held. Like Hutchins, Taylor too has a penchant for the *bon mot*. One of Taylor's more precious drolleries was his statement that almost a decade of incessant snooping had turned up only two communists in American colleges or universities.

However, the statement was written before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee got around to Sarah Lawrence and some of its faculty members.



TELEPHONE MEN AND WOMEN attend one of the training courses in day-to-day matters of telephone service, employee and public relations. These particular courses are for management people in the Bell Telephone Companies throughout the country. There are many other Bell System programs for the training and advancement of telephone people at various stages of their careers. They include broad liberal arts courses at leading universities as well as schools within the business for executives.

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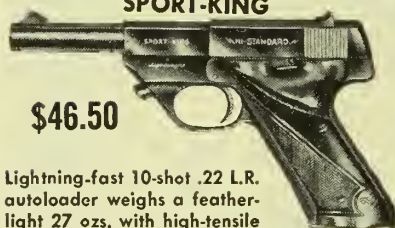
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YOUR PERSONAL AFFAIRS

Information that will help you with your everyday problems.

When you settle up your 1956 taxes with Uncle Sam in the next couple of weeks, use the same ground rules as last year. There has been no major Federal tax revision — nor is there likely to be one soon, despite the fact that the Government currently is operating in the black.

In any event, remember to:

(1) **File a return by April 15, or ask for an extension.** In short, get on the record some way the fact that you aren't a deadbeat. This applies to everybody — minors included — who had an income of \$600 last year or who wants a refund.

(2) **Make your return as airtight as possible.** Whenever your tax varies much from prior years, the revenueurs give it an especially careful check. Be prepared to back your claims with proper documentation.

If you have your eye on one of those pretty new cars now in the showrooms, you most likely will dream of more than just four wheels and an engine. Accessories, though, can run up your bill mighty fast, as the following table shows. (The first two figures give price ranges from cheapest to most expensive; the figure in parentheses is the approximate average for popular-priced equipment.)

Air conditioning \$380 to \$600 (\$425)

Heater \$50 to \$130 (\$60)

Automatic transmission \$180 to \$235 (\$180)

Radio \$60 to \$100 (\$70)

Power Brakes \$40 to \$50 (\$40)

Power steering \$60 to \$110 (\$70)

Some models also are available with an overdrive, costing roughly \$110.

Which of these major features do most people want? Just about everybody wants an automatic transmission and a heater, a Dodge survey finds. Radios are next on the list. After that come power steering and power brakes — both gaining very rapidly in popularity. As you can see, this package adds up to \$400 at a minimum.

Suppose you have X dollars to spend on a home, how can you best divide it between cost of the land and the residence itself? A clue to this problem appears in a new study entitled *Capital Formation in Residential Real Estate* (Princeton University Press). It shows that today about 85 percent of the value of residential property is in buildings; land, as a proportion, has been sliding steadily over the years.

From this angle, it makes real sense to emphasize the quality of a new house or improvements on an old one. That could guarantee a good resale value.

In this connection, bear in mind that:

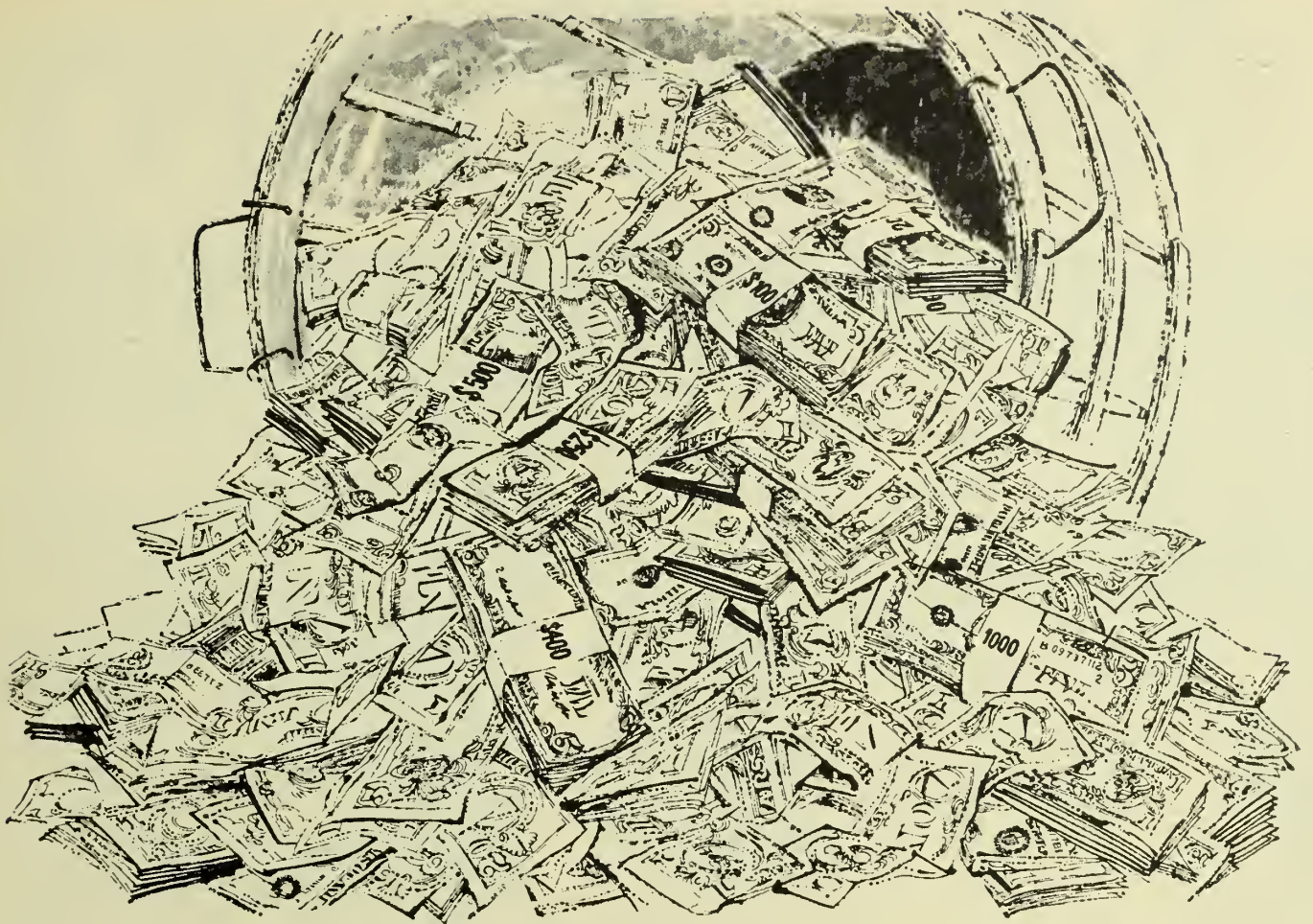
If you improve your house, you can add the prettying-up costs to the original price to arrive at a new total value. This is important if you later sell at a profit, for the improvements can be subtracted from your profit — thus cutting the tax you have to pay on it. In calculating the value of do-it-yourself improvements, you can't include your own labor, though — only the price of materials. (Sad note: If you sell at a loss, there are no tax benefits whatsoever — you can't get a break on the loss of a personal asset.)

One of the rare bank disasters of our times occurred recently in Ellenville, N. Y., and quite a number of depositors suddenly found to their sorrow that they were trapped with accounts running over \$10,000.

You are insured — free — in most banks on accounts up to \$10,000 (you can determine whether you are protected by a sign over the teller's window). But if you go over that amount, and the bank folds, you may be on the hook for the excess over \$10,000. This need not happen.

You can avoid it by starting a second account in the same bank — in your wife's name, for instance — or opening a new account in another bank. This applies to savings and checking accounts, and commercial deposits. If you aren't sure, your banker will tell you how to be protected fully at all times.

Incidentally, a joint account with your wife is a nifty convenience; but if one of you passes away, the account is put on ice pending settlement of your affairs. Separate man-wife accounts may be a better bet.



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Sure it's a great idea—and it can work successfully for you, too. So, just fill out and mail the coupon at right. We'll send details and you can start selling these wonderful kits made by Johnson & Johnson. Remember, every home and car should have a first aid kit. Do it today!

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THE WAR of the FENCES

In World War I posters carried the meaning of battle to the home front.

By FAIRFAX DOWNEY

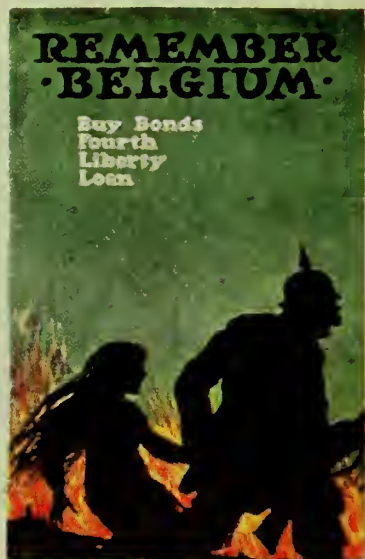
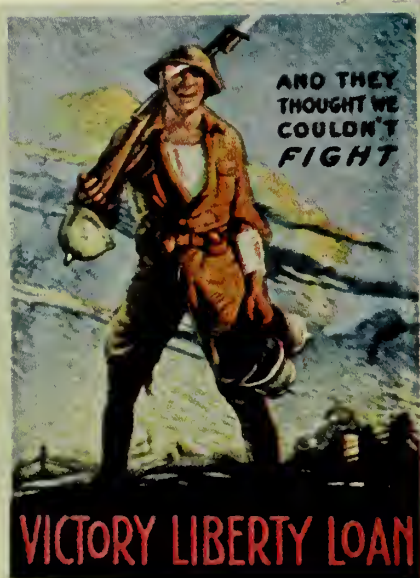
TELL THAT TO THE MARINES!



SOON AFTER THE United States climbed off the fence it had been sitting on and declared war on Germany in 1917, the Battle of the Fences began. It was fought with posters put up on fences, billboards, and walls throughout the land. Artists, wielding pens proverbially mightier than the sword, turned them out by the thousands. Conventional recruiting chromos faded and folded up before those vivid, hard-hitting placards. The best of them rang like a trumpet blast in the call to arms, capturing the martial glamor of battle-bound infantry, of a cavalry charge, of artillery galloping



I WANT YOU



THE WAR of the FENCES

into action. Some were cartoons as savage as close combat, others as poignant as *Taps*.

We would not look upon their like in World War II. Posters then seemed as outdated as flags at the front had been since the Civil War—or as the songs we sang with such fervor in 1917-18. Other wars, other ways. Why that martial art failed to revive is anybody's guess. Did it succumb under the urgency of a grimmer, more widespread conflict? To the taste of a more sophisticated, cynical generation? To photography, or the rise of radio? In any event those posters remain stirring history. The spirit of the First World War lives in them.

The first engagement in the Battle of the Fences turned into a rout for the home forces. A cartoon contest, launched by the Government, had flooded Washington storerooms with 2,500 drawings. Few effective ones were found by a committee called to select from them. If posters with a punch were to be produced, it was as much a professional job as the making of munitions. One of the judges was drafted to take on the leadership of the effort.

He was, oddly it seemed to some, Charles Dana Gibson. Was the creator of the Gibson Girl, the depicter of young love, the social satirist, a man for such a task? Those who had scanned his drawings in the old *Life* since the German invasion of Belgium and the sinking of the *Lusitania* were certain he was. Gibson, his pen leveled like a bayonet, had been doing his best to rip neutrality to shreds. Wilhelm II, fiercely cartooned, had put the artist down as an insulting and ungrateful fellow. Some years before Gibson's mother on a trip to Germany had been invited aboard the Kaiser's yacht to be complimented by him on her son's work and told that a set of his books graced the Emperor's private library. However, Gibson's jabs and thrusts from 1914 on may well have infuriated the "All-Highest" to the point of staging a preview of Hitler's book burning.

It was the Society of Illustrators that nominated Gibson, long its president, to head the poster organization. Reluctant to accept, modestly insisting there were others far better fitted, he finally yielded to his colleagues' demand. Then he faced up to coping with a record aggregation of artistic temperaments—6,000 artists would ultimately be en-

Author and military historian Fairfax Downey is a longtime contributor to this magazine. His latest book, *Sound of the Guns*, a history of American artillery, was recently published by David McKay and Co.



Charles Dana Gibson was selected to head the poster organization.



One of Gibson's finest war pictures was this, titled: "Here he is, sir."

of the war effort, a gift to their country they were proud to give. Secretary William G. McAdoo's Treasury Department, skeptical whether such patriotism would stick, tried to play it safe. A Treasury agent rose at a dinner of the artists and read a long contract specifying that the Government was without obligation for posters supplied. Bitterly offended artists began pitching pennies and walking out. Somebody snorted loudly and scornfully, "McAdoo about nothing!"

Gibson, quelling the riot, hurried to Washington where he found the Secretary's desk covered with so many newspaper clippings on the incident that for a moment he thought the war was being fought with American artists, not the Germans. Tactfully he smoothed matters down and assured authority that he and his colleagues were sincere in their offer.

A one-man revolt indicated that the affair still was not completely settled. At another meeting a Philadelphian took the floor and declared that work not paid for was of little value. There should, he orated, be a Government fund to pay for the posters and thus put the project on the sound basis that produces worthy works of art. Heavy, ominous silence was broken by a blast from Monty Flagg, who anticipated General McAuliffe and even went him a bit better.



Here is the panel of famous artists. Left to right they are: Jack Sheridan, Wallace Morgan, Devitt Walsh, Herbert Adams, Charles Dana Gibson, DeSales Casey, Frank Sheridan (standing), Adolph Treidler, Harry Townsend, Charles B. Falls.

gaged in the campaign—plus an obstacle course set up by the administration.

Gibson, mustering his art army, appointed steady, dependable Frank De S. Casey his adjutant. He placed one noted artist, unfriendly to him, on his staff for the same reasons that Lincoln took Stanton into his cabinet. Three belligerent spirits—James Montgomery Flagg, C. B. Falls, and Jack Sheridan—who took no nonsense from editors, clients, or anybody else, could be counted on to serve as shock troops. Soon after the group had been given official status under the Division of Pictorial Publicity, trouble started.

From the outset the artists had emphasized that they would accept no pay for their work. It was to be their share

"The only answer to the gentleman from Philadelphia," Flagg snapped, is—!"

The first posters scored a tremendous hit, and the Battle of the Fences developed into heavy action. Rush orders poured in. Casey traveled to Washington every week with a 75-pound load of drawings and returned with urgent calls for more. Recruiting for all arms of the service, shipbuilding, munitions, Liberty Loans, conservation of food and other resources—they all wanted posters and they got topnotch ones. Gibson not only acted as assignment editor, giving subjects to the men best fitted to execute them, but turned out his own share in addition to many magazine drawings.

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By RALPH LEE SMITH

hAVE YOU BEEN doing any work at home lately?

Of course, I don't mean housework or mowing the lawn. I mean spare-time work, for money, to add a few dollars to the family income.

Many people are trying it. Disabled vets, persons living on modest pensions, shut-ins, and housewives who would like to turn their spare hours into a padding for the badly stretched family budget, are all on the lookout for opportunities to work at home. Some need the money for bare necessities. Others would like to have that new refrigerator, washing machine, or encyclopedia for Johnny sooner than would be possible on the breadwinner's salary alone.

It isn't surprising, therefore, that advertisements like the following, which have appeared in newspapers and magazines throughout the country, should

RACKETS *in your* HOME

How people who need a few extra dollars are being exploited by a cynical bunch of swindlers.



After he pays his money the sucker is put to work copying the phone book.

attract a lot of enthusiastic interest:

"WANTED: Men and women to work at home. \$25-\$50 per week. Spare time. Send \$1 for information."

The response has been tremendous. And a lot of money has been made. A number of people can easily afford Cadillacs and long Florida vacations on the proceeds of these earn-money-at-home plans.

But that kind of money isn't likely to go to the people who *answer* the ads. It's more likely to be made by the clever con men who *place* the ads. Certain smooth operators have turned the national desire to "work at home" into a 500-million-dollar fraud. Better Business Bureaus estimate that several mil-

lion people are being swindled by this racket each year.

Make no mistake about it—work-at-home rackets are big business. The Post Office Department, the Federal Trade Commission, and Better Business Bureaus have pried the lid off of some of these operations, and their findings are astounding. Here are several examples:

A showcard-painting scheme was re-

than 15,000 people paid in upwards of \$500,000, but got no work.

An envelope addressing scheme took in \$40,000 a year.

A scheme to sell instructions and materials to equip the purchaser to sell nameplates on a commission basis took in more than a million dollars just from the receipt of one-dollar bills for the alleged course of instructions.



The old ladies think their handicraft will be bought . . .

ceiving in excess of 2,500 letters a day in answer to its advertising; it took in more than \$500,000 before it was stopped.

A scheme to promote the idea of decorating and selling Christmas cards took in more than \$100,000 before the promoter closed up.

In a scheme to sell employment for persons doing photo-coloring, more



. . . but they often end up peddling it from door to door.

Scores of different types of earn-money-at-home schemes are currently going strong. Some of them involve the sale of such varied merchandise as nameplates, aprons, jewelry assembly kits, birdcages, beach robes, lamp shades, and even rubber roses. In other earn-money-at-home schemes the promoter sells nothing but "instructions."

Despite their diversity, one common

Ralph Lee Smith has spent six years fighting fraud with the Better Business Bureau movement. He was formerly a case investigator for the Better Business Bureau of Philadelphia, and he is now editor of three monthly publications for the National Better Business Bureau. He served in the Air Force and is a member of Advertising Men's Post No. 209, New York City.



Lots of money can be made at home—for a shabby lot of chiselers.

denominator can be found in "homework" rackets. *Persons responding to the advertisements are required to buy something from the promoter.* And there you have the heart of the scheme. Despite the elaborate deception used by these homework promoters, they actually have no interest in setting people up in authentic business activities at home. *Their true and only purpose is to sell instructions and/or merchandise to persons who respond to their advertising.*

A typical case, documented in the files of the Post Office Department, will serve to unmask the postcard addressing scheme, one of the most prevalent earn-money-at-home frauds.

The promoter launched his little deal with classified advertisements in the help wanted columns in newspapers in a number of towns. The advertisements read as follows:

\$50 WEEK—address and mail postcards for us at home. Spare time. Pen or typed. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope."

The advertisement was a smash success. The promoter was deluged with inquiries.

Each person who inquired was sent a postal card by the

ILLUSTRATED BY RUDY GARCIA

promoter, asking for \$1 for "Complete Information and Instructions." This is a standard feature of homework frauds. In this case, as in most others, the gimmick worked beautifully. An avalanche of dollars descended on the promoter, from people who did not yet even know what the offer was all about.

Each person remitting \$1 received by return mail a little booklet stating that the firm was engaged in the sale, by mail, of nameplates at \$1.98. The booklet urged the recipient to remit an additional \$5 for a box of 250 unstamped double post cards which advertised the nameplates. The homeworker was to locate or compile a mailing list of 250 persons, address the cards to these persons, stamp them with stamps purchased by the homeworker himself (the double post cards provided space for two 2¢ stamps, one for mailing and one for reply), and mail them. The firm agreed to pay a commission of \$1 on each nameplate sold.

Now, let's give this whole proposition a careful once-over.

First, note that the promoter placed his advertisement in help wanted columns. This was a deliberate attempt to mislead the public into thinking that he was offering some type of salaried employment at home. Naturally, people eagerly responded to such an intriguing offer. They didn't learn until later that *the firm was not offering any employment of any kind.*

Second, persons who were interested in the proposition could not find out what was really involved *until they had already parted with some money.* The sum total of money received by the promoters for their "instructions" in such schemes represents a tremendous haul for them. Prospective homeworkers can decide for themselves whether they want to make even a modest contribution to a Cadillac or a Florida vacation for these promoters.

Third, the homeworker had to do a good deal of work on his own time, for which he was guaranteed nothing. In this particular scheme he or she would have to compile a list of 250 names, presumably from a telephone book or some other directory. Two hundred and fifty post cards, for which the homeworker must pay, must be addressed, stamped, and sent out to this list. There is no hourly pay and no assured return for this labor.

Fourth, there is the all-important matter of how much the homeworker can expect to earn for his efforts.

(Continued on page 45)



Don't hesitate to report your complaints to authorities fighting crooks.

Pilgrimage to



What it was like to cross the

By **HARRY G. SANDSTROM**

A GREAT EVENT IN American history will be reenacted this April. Once again the stalwart Pilgrim Fathers will step down on that rock in Plymouth, Mass. At least these voyagers will be dressed like the Pilgrims, and they will have bobbed across the Atlantic in an exact replica of the tiny *Mayflower*.

At first the sponsors insisted that the far-from-perilous voyage* be made under the identical conditions of the first, with only the primitive few navigational aids of 1620. But calmer minds have prevailed and although this second *Mayflower* will carry no power but its sails, it will have a minimum of modern instruments. Except for this, everything will follow as closely as possible that history-making first crossing.

Now we all know it was a crossing fraught with perils and hardships, that there was a commingling of anxiety and hope in the hearts of the Pilgrims, but that they had an ironbound faith in God and were convinced of the rightness of their bold venture.

But what about the fascinating small details of that 1620 expedition? What were the everyday sights and sounds and smells?

Here—as far as extant records and expert surmisings allow—they are. The *Mayflower* sets sail from Plymouth, England, September 6, 1620 and, as that popular TV program puts it, you are there!

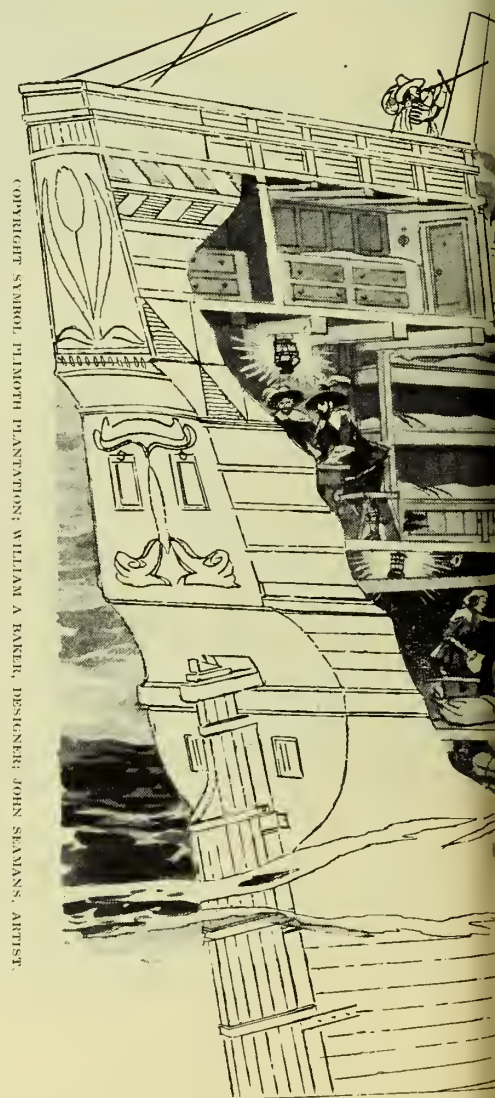
The ship is a scant 90 feet long. This is 15 feet shorter than the average tug that chugs about in the harbor and 53 feet shorter than an oceangoing one. She is not a new vessel. Gross tonnage is 244. Thus it could be tucked away in a corner of the 84,000-ton *Queen*

Elizabeth and used perhaps as an elaborate captain's gig. Yet, it is large for 1620; also it is well built, strong, and seaworthy.

It is a typical apple-cheeked vessel of the time—all curves, not a straight timber on her. She carries the usual three masts, fore and main are square rigged, the short mizzenmast behind the poop flies a lateen sail. Built across the foredeck is a good-sized forecastle, and sticking up out of it is the chimney of the galley fire. Below the poop is the low waist deck—which ships water in even a moderate sea—where you take the air in calm weather, but only then. Here, too, you hang your wash—but again only on the few calm and sunny days you have. This low waist is the only open space allotted to passengers.

The expedition is financed by a group of London merchant-adventurers. You sail originally from Southampton on August 6, the ship loaded to capacity with 90 passengers and a crew of about 40—to whom, incidentally, this is just another routine trip, not worthy of special note. Another 25 separatists and others sailed on the smaller *Speedwell*. But this little vessel leaked so badly, the expedition had to turn back after two tries. Twelve folks and some cargo from the *Speedwell* were added to the already crowded *Mayflower* and you set sail again.

Master is Christopher Jones; first mate and pilot is John Clark. Robert Coppin is second mate and pilot. Other mates are Andrew Williamson and John Parker. Dr. Giles Heale is the surgeon; he will be of great help to you in your terrible first winter in Plymouth. Young John Alden, 21, is the cooper. His is a highly responsible task, for he makes and repairs the casks and barrels in which most of the food is kept (of course there is no refrigeration on board).



COPYRIGHT SAMUEL PLYMOUTH PLANTATIONS; WILLIAM A. PARKER, DESIGNER; JOHN SEAMANS, ARTIST

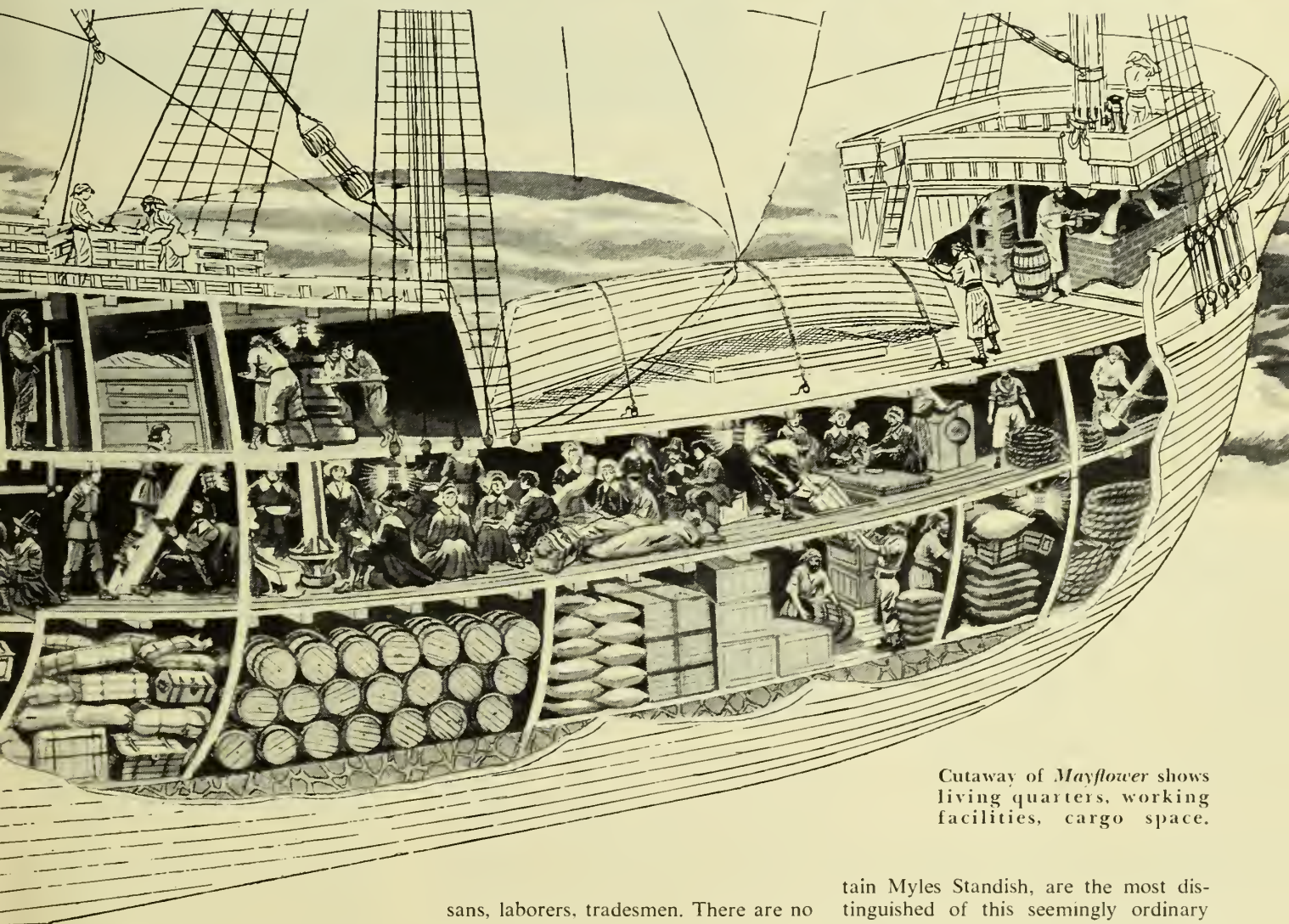
And, yes, this cooper is the same romantic figure of whom that memorable and piquant question is later asked: "Why don't you speak for yourself, John?" Or at least so Longfellow imagined it, but the fact is that lovely Priscilla Mullins turned down Captain Myles Standish's indirect proposal and married John Alden at Plymouth before 1624. They had at least 11 children.

*An all-British project, intended as a gift to the American people. The sponsors have thus far politely but firmly refused all help, financial and otherwise, from citizens of the United States. Ultimate resting place of the replica will be Plymouth, Mass.

ILLUSTRATED BY WALTER BUEHR

Plymouth

...ean in the good ship *Mayflower*.



Cutaway of *Mayflower* shows living quarters, working facilities, cargo space.

Your fellow passengers are an assorted group of men, women, and children. The adults are youngish; there are only two men over 50. With the exception of a few Dutch women who married separatists, self-exiled in Holland, away from the persecution of the English Church, you are all English.

You are a sturdy lot of God-loving, freedom-loving tillers of the soil, arti-

sans, laborers, tradesmen. There are no bluebloods, nabobs, or eggheads among you. You are simple folks. Also—and this will probably come as a surprise—there is no clergyman, ordained or otherwise, among you.

There are 41 male adults, separatists and nonseparatists, on board who are destined for immortality in the pages of American history as the "Pilgrim Fathers." Wisest and best-educated of these are William Bradford and William Brewster. These two, along with Cap-

tain Myles Standish, are the most distinguished of this seemingly ordinary but actually extraordinary group of men who constitute the strongest blocks in the foundation of our great nation.

William Bradford, while a young man identified himself with the separatists' congregation at Scrooby, in mid-England near Sheffield, which left the Anglican Church. In 1608 Bradford accompanied this group to Holland, where they fled to enjoy religious freedom. However, life in Holland was not easy

(Continued on page 51)



Fire.



The wheel.



Internal combustion engine.



Atomic energy.



YOUNG PEOPLE JUST NOW reaching voting age will spend their retirement in the 21st century.

Their business careers will span most of the last half of what in all probability is the most important and significant century of all the tens of thousands of years man has lived on our planet.

This is so because of the rapid development of industry and science since the great inventions of the 19th century.

I propose to give you my guess as to what we may expect between now and the year 2000, and then suggest certain courses of thought and action which appear essential if the great problems we face are to be dealt with effectively.

As we look ahead to the year 2000



Those who think big business is stifling small business don't know about the gain in all businesses.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 General Motors | 13 Socony Mobil Oil |
| 2 Standard Oil (N.J.) | 14 Standard Oil (Ind.) |
| 3 Ford Motor | 15 Texas Co. |
| 4 U.S. Steel | 16 Shell Oil |
| 5 Chrysler | 17 Westinghouse Electric |
| 6 General Electric | 18 Goodyear Tire & Rubber |
| 7 Swift | 19 Standard Oil of California |
| 8 Bethlehem Steel | 20 National Dairy Products |
| 9 Armour | 21 Republic Steel |
| 10 Du Pont | 22 Union Carbide & Carbon |
| (E. I.) de Nemours | 23 International Harvester |
| 11 Gulf Oil | 24 Firestone Tire & Rubber |
| 12 Western Electric | 25 Sinclair Oil |

Millions share in American industry. Our 25 biggest industries, listed above have more stockholders than employees.



The all-black figures indicate stockholders, with each figure representing 100,000. The black-and-white figures indicate employees.

we must anticipate, first, continued population growth. While experts do not agree precisely, it is competently estimated that as compared with a population of two and a half billion now, the world will contain three and a half billion people by the end of this century. If the present rate of natural increase continues, the population of the United States can double by the year 2000.

been done at the California Institute of Technology. The Cal Tech findings boil down to this: Given sufficient energy, the essential raw materials can be obtained for the indefinite future. *Given sufficient capital, the needed energy can be made available.* But these prerequisites depend on mental and moral resources — on education, inventiveness, organization, management, and fair play.

Second, we must anticipate continued improvement in living standards throughout the world. Not only will the relatively well-to-do live better, but the millions now living marginally will attain a substantial level of comfort.

Our third anticipation is a consequence of the first two. It is that more people living better will pose a tremendous challenge to the world's agriculture and industry to supply their material wants.

Fourth, there is every reason to anticipate that the problems of meeting these rising demands will become progressively greater as depletion of irreplaceable natural resources forces us to turn to even less accessible and still poorer sources of raw materials.

Some of the best work and most stimulating thinking along these lines have

If this appraisal of probable developments between now and the next century is valid, it follows that our civilization is confronted with a tremendous challenge. How can this challenge best be met?

Man's greatest discovery is not fire or the wheel or the internal combustion engine or atomic energy or anything in the material world. It is in the world of ideas. Man's greatest discovery is teamwork by agreement. The advance of civilization can almost be told in terms of widening appreciation of the fact that working together to produce more of the good things of life pays better than fighting with one another over the division of what is already available.

Nowhere on earth and at no time in history have so many men worked together of their own free will under a common direction as in the business organizations of our country. If there is one thing that seems certain for the rest of the century it is that such *teamwork, on an ever increasing scale, is going to be required just to maintain present living standards, let alone improve them.*

The farther mankind pushes out the frontiers of knowledge, the larger must be the safari organized to take the next scientific explorer into the unknown. You or I could walk up a mountain alone, given enough time, on trails built

BLUE



ILLUSTRATED BY COURTNEY ALLEN

In this respect, too, we see the need for teamwork on a larger and larger scale as capital costs increase and accumulations of capital in individual hands are pared by income and inheritance taxes. How to raise the necessary capital to meet the challenge of a more abundant life for more people from poorer resources may prove to be the most difficult of all the big problems we face in the next 43 years.

It seems likely that continued reliance must be placed on that part of earnings retained by industries to finance a substantial portion of their capital needs. Business managers facing huge capital requirements due to expanding demand, costlier raw material sources, and depreciation charges made inadequate by inflation have found as a practical matter that it is almost impossible to raise on the outside all the capital they need, when they need it. Ours being a free country, our fellow citizens are able to do what they wish with whatever part of their income is left after taxes. A good many save relatively little. While their spending of the balance may help our sales, it does nothing to meet our capital requirements unless we manage to make sufficient profits to finance internally.

Ironically, both at home and abroad, at a time when capital needs loom larger than ever before, we find powerful forces working to discourage that form of teamwork we call investing.

At home the primary deterrent is inflation, which means that the lender gets back less purchasing power than he lent. That hits at all savings, pooled or not. There is a tax proposal in Congress, however, which would strike directly at teamwork by investors. It is a proposal to apply a graduated income tax to corporations—the larger the incomes, the larger the percentage paid in tax.

Today's large corporation represents a pooling of the savings of many people—some of them individually wealthy, some of them in very modest circumstances, and the vast majority somewhere in between rich and poor. In many corporations the number who participate in this teamwork through the

(Continued on page 55)

PRINT *for the* FUTURE

Problems facing mankind can be solved with man's greatest invention.

By B. BREWSTER JENNINGS

CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD, SOCONY MOBIL OIL COMPANY, INC.



by others, but it took hundreds of men working together to enable the first two men to reach the summit of the world's highest mountain. The individual is no less important than he ever was, but in more and more fields of human endeavor large-scale teamwork is required merely to place the individual on the perimeter of the known world where discoveries become possible.

Teamwork by agreement takes many forms, but its essence is that men join together to accomplish what they could not do at all, or as easily, or as well, by themselves. It is teamwork when one man plants corn enough for two while the other makes a hoe. It is teamwork when 74,000 Socony Mobil men and

women coordinate their efforts in all parts of the world to find, produce, transport, refine, and market oil. It is teamwork when one man, who knows how to operate an electronic calculator, gets the answers to problems he did not originate and may not understand, to aid another man who thought up the problems but has not learned to operate the calculator. And it is teamwork of the most essential kind when investors—men, women, colleges, hospitals, and insurance companies—agree to supply the tools and materials for a project they may never even see, in return for a promise to repay their capital with interest or to give them a share in the profits, if any.



The blocked Suez Canal shows how nationalization threatens investors.



Dan Brown in his mill. At right is a wheat germ, shown with the head of a pin to indicate its size.



A new kind of

Grandma's loaves were tastier and more nourishing because of an ingredient now being restored to bread.

By JAMES C. G. CONNIFF

ONE DAY DURING Prohibition police descended on a brewery in Morris, Ill., and padlocked it. Of course this wasn't the only brewery that suffered such a fate during the so-called Noble Experiment, but this particular padlocking had a strange aftermath. It cut down some of the available supply of beer in the early 1930's, of course, but, more important, it is going to mean a world that is better nourished than it is at present.

Not long after the law closed down the brewery, a miller leased it with the idea of using part of the beer-aeration machine to clean his wheat. In the course of converting the machinery a fluke occurred of the type that has time and again changed the course of human history. The miller's plant manager decided to turn on the blower device full power for a quicker cleaning job, using controls to keep the wheat from taking off in the gale. It worked, but it did something else that hadn't been counted on. The mighty air currents also cooled the rollers that ground the flour, and there was no sign of the wheat germ which is left as residue in modern milling operations. This tiny but vital part of the wheat had all been crumbled into the flour.

Being a conventional man, the miller was mightily upset to find his machinery doing such an unconventional thing. Indeed, so upset was he that he closed down temporarily to put things to right. Now usually when wheat is milled, the wheat germ that is left in it has to be fine-combed out. This is because the germ has been flattened instead of pulverized like the rest of the flour, and because

the oil in the germ has been heated, hurrying a chemical action that impairs the keeping quality of the flour.

Naturally the miller was sure that his unconventionally processed flour would soon spoil because the wheat germ had not been milled out of it. But, strangely, it remained fresh. He tried to peddle the freak flour, but nobody was having any; so he relinquished his lease on the brewery and quit for keeps.



Daniel T. Hedges who started the search years ago.

That might have been the end of the matter, only for a man by the name of Dan Brown, from Chicago. Dan, a former newspaper circulation executive, had for years been trying to find out how to mill flour and leave the wheat germ in, without having the flour go bad. This pursuit might indeed be called an inherited trait since his grandfather, Dan T. Hedges, a Sioux City, Iowa, banker, had spent a \$502,000 fortune trying to solve the same problem.

The two Dans were not just anxious to enjoy the taste of old-fashioned bread of the type that was baked a hundred years ago; they, and more particularly the grandson, knew that modern milling methods removed a lot more than taste when the grain was ground into flour.

The secret lies in a blackish speck at the base of every grain of wheat: the wheat germ. This oily speck, the heart of the



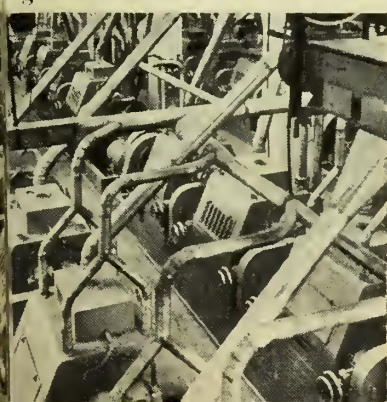
OLD-FASHIONED BREAD

wheat, is no bigger than a poppyseed on a hard roll. Yet into its subpinhead confines are crammed almost all the nourishing vitamins, minerals and vitality-building acids for which wheat is famous.

In grandma's flour the wheat germ got well crumbled by the stone grinders of yesteryear. Before their spilled riches could make the flour go bad, she'd used it up. In grandma's bread you thus got all the nourishment *and* that moist, unforgettable flavor.

But about 1870 high-speed steel roller mills brought here from Hungary began the mass production of bread that in the end put grandma out of business. Unfortunately, those rollers also took much of the nourishment out of bread. With it went the flavor.

Conventional machinery flattens the wheat germ which must then be combed out.



Cattle benefit from this because they get the discarded wheat germ.



Spun at high speed through revolving steel, the wheat grains pulverized all right, but the wheat germs didn't. Moving metal heats up. The heat got to the oil in the wheat germs and made them soft. Instead of shattering, they flattened. Heat and oil meant quick spoilage of the flour; so the wheat germs had to be fine-combed out.

Never wasteful where the dollar was at stake, the millers caked this wheat-germ discard and sold it to farmers for livestock feed. It put solid meat on pigs and beef cattle in no time. Among humans, only health-crazed addicts bothered with it.

The now wheat-germ-free flour kept well enough. But the bread it made, when fed to lab rats as their only diet, brought death from nutritional deficiencies.

Even so, it wasn't till 1940 that the States began forcing bakers by law to put back in bread, via chemical additives, some of the plundered nutrients of the wheat germ. This now all but universal enrichment program is a repair move in the right direction. But that's about all it is. Enriched bread



These bakers at Colonial Williamsburg, Virginia, show how bread used to be made in the good old days.

still provides only a *fraction* of true wheat-germ potency.

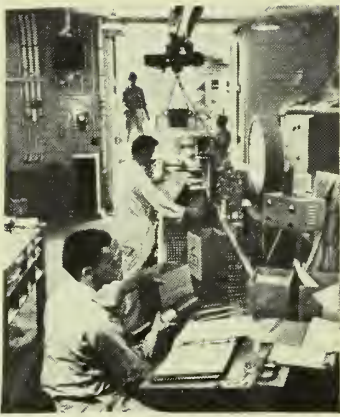
Till World War II, in other words, the bread that couldn't keep a lab rat alive was the same bread you fed your children. Since then it's been improved, but only some.

Kids, as everybody knows, are smarter than lab rats. Luckily, so are most grownups. From 1870 to 1940 kids and their folks simply ate less and less bread. Grandpa wolfed 250 pounds of grandma's bread a year. Today even his growing great-grandson, who needs it most, puts away an indifferent 100-plus. This steady drop in bread consumption worried the big bakers. But what did they do to counteract it? They just bleached the flour in their dud loaf whiter still. They loaded it with extenders and spoilage retardants and they baked it light as the air it was pumped full of. Then they spent millions on "educational" advertising to convince the American public it *wanted* this tasteless plug.

Confident that Americans deserved better in the way of bread, Dan Brown made an intensive study of milling practices, and in this he was aided by his grandfather's copious reports. When in 1935 he heard about the miller's experience

in the brewery, he pricked up his ears. Could this be the elusive secret his grandfather had spent a fortune on? Taking time off from his newspaper circulation job in Chicago, he went down to Morris for samples of the odd flour. It tested out as true wheat germ. Dan even found he could still make tasty bread from the ancient stuff.

His head spinning, he tapped the family till to buy the miller's interest
(Continued on page 56)



Supply center for isotopes is this shipping room at Oak Ridge National Laboratory.

1957 THE YEAR

Atoms are already working for you, to an extent you may not realize. Here's how . . .

AN ISOLATED AREA on the Ohio River west of Pittsburgh will soon leap to life with the throbbing wizardry of bursting atoms. Years of work vital to man's future will reach a climax as top scientists set controls on a massive steel cylinder. Within, uranium atoms will begin to split in a series of hellish-hot miniature explosions.

This will mark the first test of the government's historic Shippingport nuclear reactor. In the fall, and after many other tests, the heat from this atomic furnace will be turned into electricity for western Pennsylvania communities.

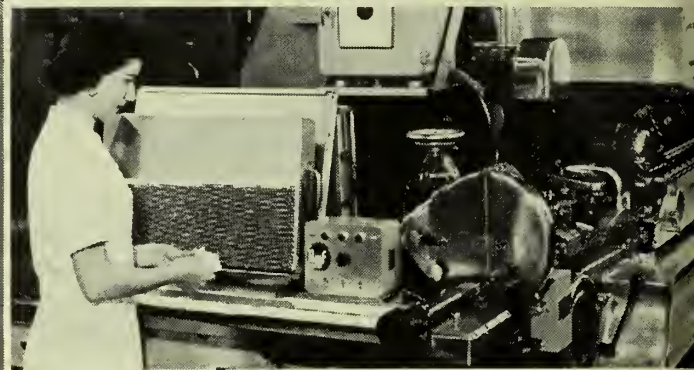
It is this fact that establishes Shippingport's claim to fame. For the new A-plant is the first large atomic power station built solely to produce electricity for commercial uses. Its 60,000-kilowatt initial capacity could meet the needs of 40,000 average homes.

While this start-up is the brightest episode in the 1957 drama of atomic progress, it is only one of many. From almost any point of view, this is a banner year for the peaceful atom. On the electric-power front, America is witnessing:

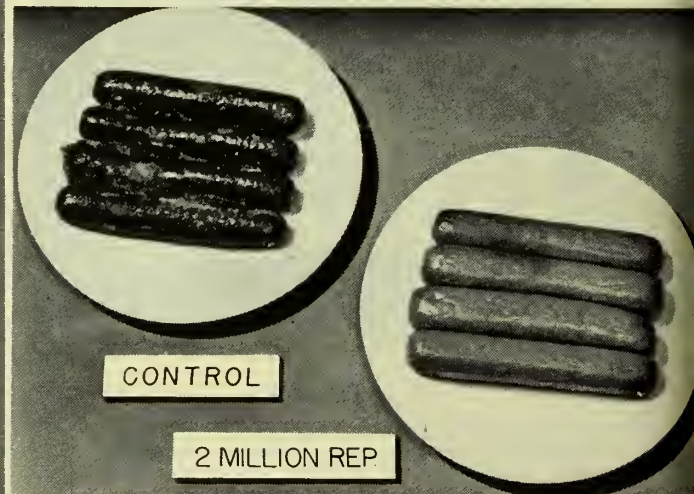
- (1) Marked progress on a score of other power-producing A-plants.
- (2) Completion of several small but important government experimental reactors.
- (3) Stepped-up work on 17 nuclear naval vessels, an atomic airplane, and "package" power plants for the Army.

All this activity aimed at harnessing the atom to the job of producing power will pay off in assurances that we will continue to have the electricity basic to production and high living standards even after conventional fuels like coal, gas, and oil are exhausted. Deflated is the once-dismal prospect of the world's lights dimming and finally going out.

But the atom is more than just a vague dream of things to come. On the non-power front it is here now in the usable and highly useful form of radioisotopes — those offshoots of normal elements that emit radioactivity like

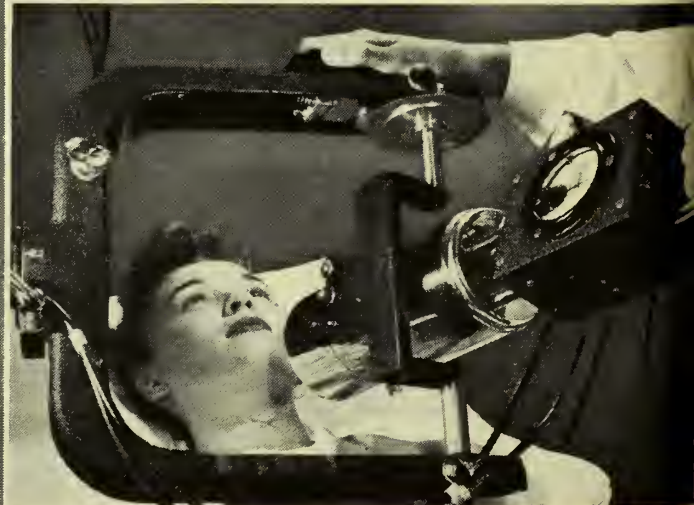


In this automatic cigarette-making machine uniformity of product is maintained by means of a beta-gage detector.



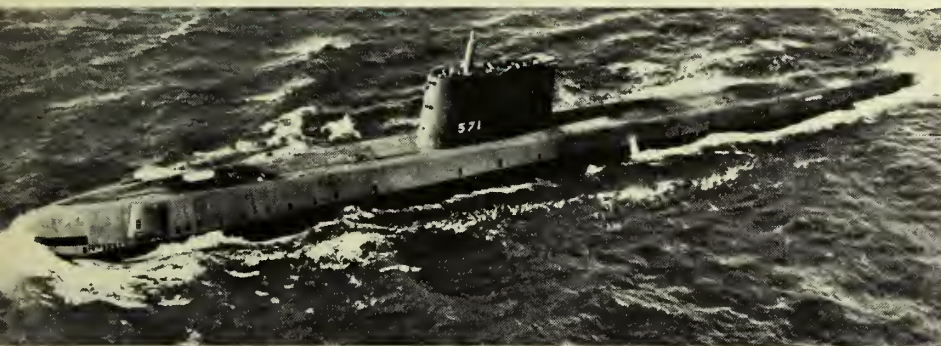
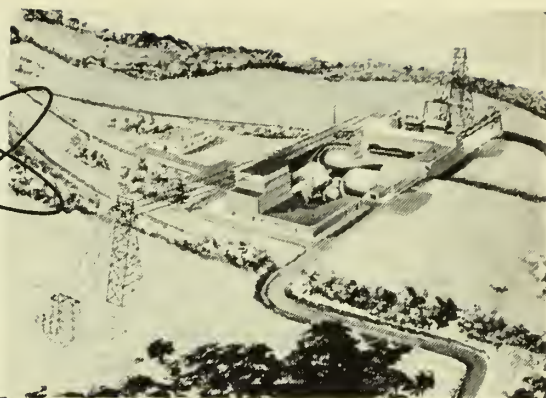
↑ These frankfurters were stored at room temperature for three months. Those at right were sterilized by gamma radiation.

Atomic medicine is on the way. The patient drank an "atomic cocktail" containing radioactive iodine; Geiger counter checks it.



of the ATOM

By JAMES N. SITES



The success of the *Nautilus* means we will have many more atom-powered subs.



Exposure of crops to radioactivity may save years in improving plant strains.

an Independence Day sparkler. Steady gains are being made in:

(1) Medicine, where atoms are finding expanded uses in life-process research and in the diagnosis and treatment of disease.

(2) Agriculture, where the atom is preserving foods, fighting insects and plant blight, and speeding development of wondrous new plant strains.

(3) Industry, where atomics are acting as testing tools controlling key processes, and contributing in other ways

to the development of better products.

Many of these atomic applications are not wholly new, though their widening application and benefits are. To get the full picture of progress, it is necessary to step back and to note how far nucleonics has come in the surprisingly few years since the science was launched. These milestones underline this point:

As recently as 1938 physicists first proved uranium atoms would split, releasing vast amounts of heat.

In 1941, it was found that this fis-

By fall, this atomic plant at Shippingport will be supplying power to many communities.

sioning could be sustained in a continuing chain of reactions.

During World War II work on atomic bombs laid foundations for the controlled release of atomic energy.

In 1954 Congress passed a basic law setting the ground rules for private industry's role in development.

In 1955 officials from 73 countries met at Geneva and blew the lid off the world's hoard of atomic secrets, sharply spurring progress.

Last year a special panel of outstanding citizens analyzed the atom's uses and impact, putting these into vitally needed, clear perspective.

Today the atom emerges as no longer in the "gee whiz" class. Its potentialities and shortcomings are understood and a base erected for a rapid buildup. Realists see a tough development job ahead. Yet, there is no denying that atomic technology is turning in some brilliant performances. And, like a rolling snowball, it gathers substance and momentum as it breaks across each new frontier.

Shippingport is playing a basic role in this expansion of know-how. Begun back in 1953 along with four other experimental reactors, this plant is already outdated technologically. Power produced from its first uranium core will cost around five cents per kilowatt-hour, or five times that estimated for a couple more large nuclear plants now moving into the construction stage. Nevertheless, valuable operating data which can be applied to other "first generation" A-plants will be turned out by this trail-blazing 106-million-dollar station.

Here are some of the plant's details: The heart is a steel pressure vessel 33 feet high and 9 feet across, with walls two-thirds of a foot thick. Suspended inside is a 13-foot-high cage which contains a nest of thin, metal-sheathed uranium rods. When made "critical," the splitting of these uranium atoms creates intense heat. To put this heat to use, water under the tremendous pressure of 2,000 pounds per square inch enters at the reactor's bottom, passes through the hot core, and leaves at 542 degrees Fahrenheit.

(Continued on page 60)

Shooting Needn't Be a Chore

WHEN WORLD WAR II ended, there was a rash of surveys among the new veterans. Pollsters tried to discover where we were going to live, what kind of jobs we wanted, and what hobbies and sports we intended to take up. On the question of sports, millions of men answered that they planned to go hunting, and a respectable portion of those also said that they'd like to do some target shooting. This was not surprising. Millions of men had learned to fire a rifle, and almost as many had been introduced to the handgun and to the service version of skeet.

What happened? The hunting part of the predictions came true. The total number of hunters doubled, and today estimates place the number between 15 and 17 million. But organized target shooting showed only token increases. Scarcely 2 percent of the millions of civilian gun owners even stepped on a target range last year; less than one-third of 1 percent took part in registered rifle, pistol, trap, or skeet shoots. Yet millions of guys who like to shoot at live game or at casual targets would like to practice up before the hunting season, sight in new rifles, pattern their shotguns,



An old tire can be used to make an exciting moving target. Just be sure you have a good backstop.

try out their souvenir handguns or home defense weapons, teach their kids safe gun handling, or get a little expert instruction themselves.

What's wrong? Interest in guns is still on the increase. More than a million new sporting firearms are sold each year. Yet the total production of ammuni-

You'll get more out of your firearms if you think of fun instead of form.

By ROBERT UHL



U. S. ARMY PHOTOGRAPH

During their training GI's learned that shooting can be a lot of fun . . .

tion is the same as it was 20 years ago—proof that these new gun owners, and the 20 million or so who already have guns, do not get enough chance to enjoy them. Open seasons have been shortened and bag limits have been reduced to help game withstand increased hunting pressure. But there's no closed season and no limit on tin cans, paper targets, or clay pigeons. You can go plinking; you can set up a basement range; you can set a paper target against a hillside; you can use a hand trap for clay targets. All are fun, but it's troublesome to find a safe place to shoot and someone to shoot with. Sooner or later you begin to get a bit bored at the trouble and lack of company and absence of competition.

Present members of target clubs do not seem to feel that a problem exists. Most of those I queried attribute the seeming disinterest in target shooting on the part of the vast majority of gun owners to lack of competitive spirit. But the hundreds of non-target-shooting hunters whom I questioned do not agree. Scarcely a one of all I asked said that he wasn't interested in target shooting. They most certainly are interested—pro-

vided some attention is paid to their needs and desires.

In an effort to dig out the reasons for this queer situation, I have queried scores of hunters in various parts of the country. Here are some of the reasons they give for not taking up some form of target shooting:

"Local target shooting layouts are nonexistent or too inaccessible." This is the principal reason; it overshadows all others.

Although there are not as many target shooting clubs as are needed, considering the size of the country, they still outnumber the golf clubs. There are approximately 3,200 senior rifle and pistol clubs registered with the National Rifle Association, 1,650 trapshooting clubs registered with the American Trapshooting Association, and 350 skeet clubs registered with the National Skeet Shooting Association. American Legion Posts have sponsored many hundreds. Yet a lot of hunters who actually lived near well-established clubs did not know of their existence!

"Don't know how to get started," was another frequent complaint. "None of my friends belong to a target club."



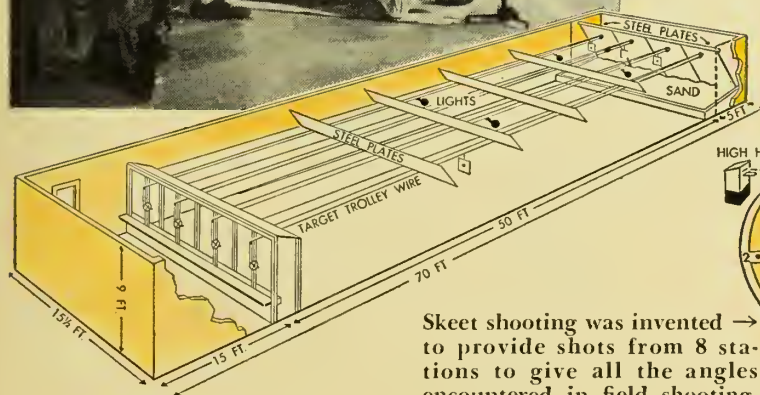
... but too often guns remain in racks because shooting facilities are scarce.

"Don't know any target shooters, and have never been invited to shoot by any local clubs. Hate to barge in among strangers." "I stopped over at a local rifle range, but I didn't seem to be welcome."

While these were the most universal and important reasons given, some of the other comments about target shooting are interesting.

"Not enough fun." "Too formal and static. Organized target shooting lacks variety. Most rifle shooting is belly shooting, with tight slings, known distances and clear stationary targets." "No resemblance to actual field shooting. In trap all birds come from the same trap, and in skeet, they travel at known angles. In both trap and skeet the target appears only when you call for it."

Basement range like this provides year-round, all-weather sport for rifle or pistol shooters. ♡ Seventy feet of clear space is room enough.



Skeet shooting was invented → to provide shots from 8 stations to give all the angles encountered in field shooting.

"Target shooters think only of the score, and resist any changes which will reduce scores even though they add to the novelty and offer a greater challenge to ability."

"Too expensive. My hunting rifle or shotgun is not good enough. I'd have to buy specialized guns at high prices. Ammunition costs too much."

"Not interested in competitive shooting." "No spectator interest, so no fun for the family." (This was very rare.)

"Not worth the trouble of getting a pistol permit." (Of pistol shooting only.)

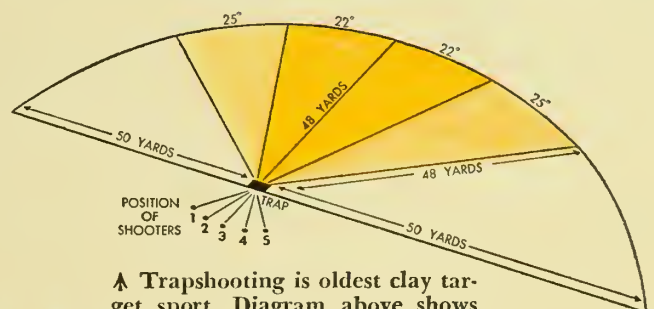
All this sounds pretty discouraging doesn't it? Yet the fact is that it is much easier than you may think to get a thriving target shooting project going in a Legion Post or any similar organization having a high proportion of outdoor men. Let's forget all these negatives for a moment, and look at the positive advantages that could result from a rebirth of target shooting activity. Some of the more obvious are:

It would make shooting a year-round sport. Hunting fills a basic need of the masculine spirit, especially in America with its frontier traditions. Target shooting gives some measure of that fulfillment when hunting seasons are closed.

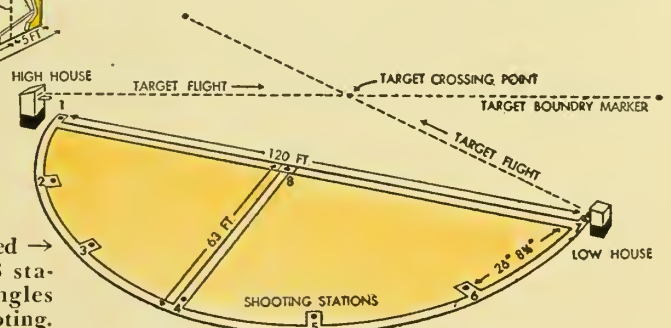
It would make better shots. Most of our hunters are incompetent marksmen. There is no better way for hunters to improve their skill than by practice at inanimate targets.

Wildlife conservation is served. More skillful shooters means fewer cripples. Many target clubs engage in worthwhile conservation projects possible only to organized groups.

Better observance of the rules of (Continued on page 58)



▲ Trapshooting is oldest clay target sport. Diagram above shows space required for a trap field.





WASHINGTON PRO & CON

Presenting both sides of big issues facing the nation

THIS MONTH'S SUBJECT: FEDERAL AID TO EDUCATION

(PRO) At the present time a subcommittee of the Committee on Education and Labor has been considering proposed legislation on this subject. There is universal agreement that a continuing and wide-spread shortage of public school classrooms exists. The latest estimates made by state education agencies place the total shortage at approximately 159,000 classrooms at the start of this year. Last year approximately 63,000 classrooms were built. More may be built next year, but all indications are that the States can do no more than keep up with the additional needs caused by increased enrollments and obsolescence. I believe that the role of the Federal Government is to help the States overcome the shortage just as soon as possible and then get out of the picture.

HR 1, which I introduced on January 3rd, 1957, is designed to provide Federal assistance in several different ways so as to meet the need for schools that has developed during and since World War II. Title I of my bill authorizes \$600 million annually to be distributed as grants to the States and would be used to assist the most needy school districts in each of the States. Title II authorizes the Federal Government to purchase bonds issued by school districts which are capable of financing their own school construction but cannot sell their bonds on the market at a reasonable rate of interest. Title III authorizes credit assistance to state school financing agencies which exist in some States and may be created in others.

HR 1 provides for assistance over a 6 year period but I have recommended that this be reduced to a 5 year period. It is my firm conviction that if HR 1 is enacted, the backlog of classroom needs will be eliminated during the next 5 years, and from that time on State and local communities can and will provide schools.

(D) M. C.

Augustine B. Kelley, member of Congress from 21st District, Greensburg, Pa.

(CON) May I compliment The American Legion on its stand for sound Americanism. It is apparent that veterans, as a group who fought to retain freedom, stand ready to fight against any principles that would lose those freedoms. This is the reason that I am proud to have been a continuous member of the American Legion since our local post was chartered.

A symbol of this freedom fight is your continuous opposition to Federal aid to education. With many others I have been concerned about the excessive growth of our Federal government and its attempts to assume too many functions that rightfully belong to the States and to local governments.

One such attempted usurpation of authority is this repeated effort to authorize the Federal government to assume control of the public school system. If this movement is permitted to grow, then too soon we can expect government schools with thought control instead of public schools with freedom of thought.

Equally important would be the effect on the several states and on local initiative. Our home state of Indiana (and I understand this is true of all of the states) has been able to supply all of the necessary classrooms without Federal aid. In doing so, millions of dollars have been saved for the taxpayers. Whenever any of our tax dollars travel from our home state to Washington, and then are returned back to us, these same dollars have shrunk to a small fraction of the original amount.

There are justified complaints on the size of the present proposed Federal budget. The proposal to provide Federal aid to schools would add to this burden. Thus, savings to the taxpayers should be a serious consideration.

(R) M. C.

John V. Beamer, member of Congress from 5th District, Indiana

The American Legion's stand on Federal Aid to Education is: 1: That the state and local government ought to, can and should, assume and take care of primary and secondary school needs.

Security *and* Common Sense

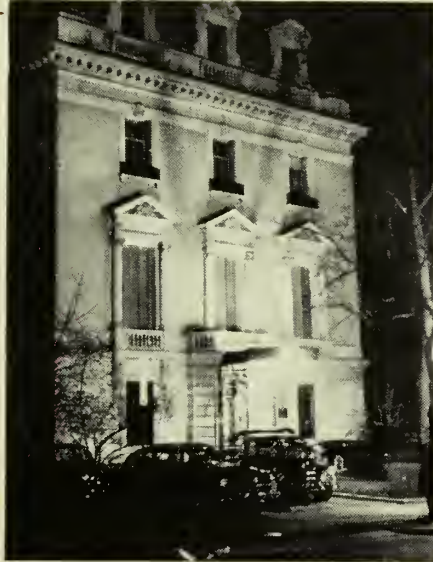
Sometimes there is a tendency to concentrate on the wrong people.

By **BRUCE CAMPION**

RECENTLY A GOVERNMENT agent entered the office of an industrial tycoon. The executive had been furnished as a reference by a former general in the Armed Forces, now a consultant to a private contractor. The general would have access to classified information and therefore was required to execute a Personal History Statement and be investigated for a clearance. The agent wished to know what the corporation head had to say about the character, associations, and loyalty of the general. The executive gave the highest recommendation on all counts.

Puzzled over the need for the interview, he asked why the agent was investigating the applicant when the man had formerly commanded one of the country's most sensitive defense posts and had led a distinguished military career for 35 years. The embarrassed agent, making his exit, could only stammer that he was simply doing his duty.

The executive was perplexed. Discussing the incident later with his adminis-



The Soviet Embassy in Washington deals in more than diplomacy.

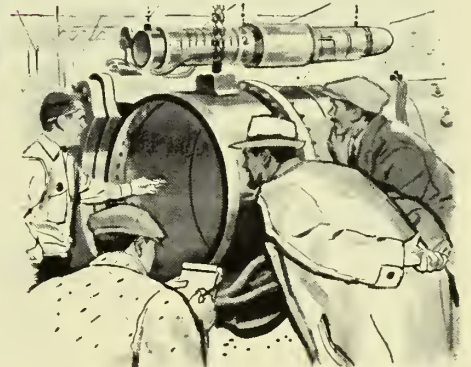
trative assistant, he said, "They ask questions about a man whose whole career has been an act of patriotism; they waste a trained investigator's time and the taxpayers money, and what is accomplished? It seems to me if the Government concentrated on investigating communists and Russian agents we would be a lot closer to achieving the security we're paying for but not getting."

One is inclined to agree with the executive in this case. It borders on the absurd to investigate a man who for years had prime responsibility in the defense of our country. With no examination or appreciation of his past life, career, or service to country, his name was merely noted as one to be "cleared." The wheels, once set in motion, could not stop.

This and some of the other aspects of the security program demonstrate that we have allowed the program to become concerned with the form rather than the substance of what constitutes security. If we are to have a successful security system, certainly more imagination and creative thinking are necessary than have been exhibited so far. An effort must be made to rid the program of its bureaucratic aspects which tend to deteriorate into a deadly routine of merely closing cases for a statistical showcase. Clearing X number of Government employees does not in itself purchase security. To be effective, the

security program must eliminate the emphasis on clearance regardless of an individual's background; it must abolish the current insistence on technicalities which harass and annoy but do not achieve security.

What are some of the aspects of the program better eliminated and others streamlined? To answer this it would be well if we reviewed why we have a security program in the first place. We have one because during the 1940's we belatedly realized that the Soviet espio-

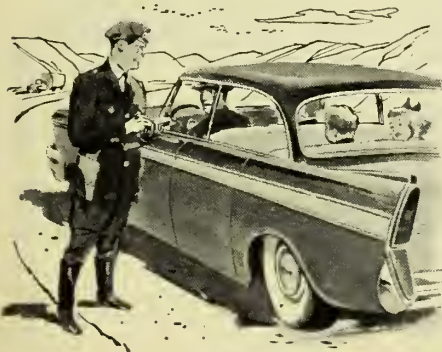


We keep loyal Americans from jobs but foreign delegations can see all.

nage system was stealing every defense secret we had, and that the Communist Party had been successful in placing its members and sympathizers in positions of power and influence in our Government. We wanted to prevent this from happening again. This is the premise. From this everything else flows. If it weren't for this, no security program would be necessary.

For a century and a half our Government required no security clearance. How then have we gone so far afield, for example, as to censure a man on security grounds who might have unintentionally misrepresented his previous education, service record, or other background information?

Our security program attempts to
(Continued on page 49)



The employee was suspended because he forgot to state he had been arrested.

trative assistant, he said, "They ask questions about a man whose whole career has been an act of patriotism; they waste a trained investigator's time and the taxpayers money, and what is



LEGION ROD AND GUN CLUB



By JACK DENTON SCOTT

SPRINGFIELD RIFLES are again available according to an announcement by the National Rifle Association. The terms are membership in the NRA, which costs five dollars per year and includes subscription to the magazine *The American Rifleman*, and \$30 for a serviceable U. S. .30-Caliber M1903 A3 rifle or \$15 for an unserviceable Springfield. The serviceable rifle has no missing parts; the unserviceable rifle may have some small nonfunctional parts missing. All rifles are suitable for firing live ammunition. Prices quoted do not include \$2.85 for packing and handling, nor express charges. Slings are also extra.

Those interested should write to Jim Dimond, National Rifle Association, 1600 Rhode Island Ave., NW., Washington 6, D. C., for membership application in the NRA. For NRA Member Purchase Request write: Letterkenny Ordnance Depot, Chambersburg, Pa., for a Springfield rifle.



EVERY YEAR about this time thoughtful fishermen start working on the dreadful problem of pollution, the careless spoiling of public fishing waters by indifferent industry. We've got it close to home here in Roxbury, Conn., and it exists in practically every neighborhood. Determined men like August C. Hennig, Rehabilitation Director, Chicago Board of Trade Post 304 of The American Legion, do something about it. Appalled by the spoilage of the beautiful Des Plains River, he called it a "floating sewer," and went to the press of Chicago with his facts and findings. A campaign started and now the people along the Des Plains River area believe that something will be done. Heavy fines, with sportsmen's groups acting as watchdogs are another answer. Don't ignore the danger of pollution.

JOHN L. MURPHY, JR., 50 Pacific St., Lynn, Mass., gives us a trade secret: "Don't throw away those plastic tubes and containers that you receive pills and throat tablets in at the drugstore. They make swell containers for hooks, swivels, flies, spinning lures, and other fishing items that become 'lost' in your tackle box."

AN INCREASING NUMBER of screwball legalisms are being thrown into legislative hoppers around the country, with the idea of restricting the use of sporting firearms. If all these were enacted into law, ownership and use of firearms would be difficult if not impossible. Owners of shotguns and rifles, as well as handguns, would be constantly dealing with local and State authorities for various kinds of licenses and permits to buy ammunition and guns for hunting.

Much of this proposed legislation is based on the false premise that every gun owner is a potential criminal. Reasoning from this, anti-gun legislators assume that if ownership of guns is made tough enough, crime will disappear. Unfortunately, the criminal element is never discouraged, and only the law-abiding citizen is disarmed.

This is not to say that all gun legislation is wrong. Some of it is necessary and good. But much of the stuff that is dashed off by anti-gun legislators, some of whom are avid headline-hunters, is weird and unrealistic. Acquaint yourself with what is being done in your State. You may be in for some surprises. If you find that legislation is being considered which will curtail your legitimate rights as a hunter or shooter, protest; get your friends to protest too.

FRANK YAMAOKA, 753 Liberty Road, Petaluma, Calif., offers: "The cork butt on a fishing rod can easily be cleaned with lacquer paint-thinner and a piece of cloth. Sandpaper or steel wool will ruin a soft cork butt."



L. T. WILDER, JR., Sainte Genevieve, Mo., has a trick for those who fish from a boat. "Take a regular bicycle basket," he says, "hang it on the inside of your boat. This can be used to hang plugs on, and to keep them in a close position and untangled. The basket can also be used to keep hooks, leaders, or what-have-you, in a convenient spot. I've also found that the basket method works fine in keeping my tackle from becoming tangled."

(Continued on page 61)

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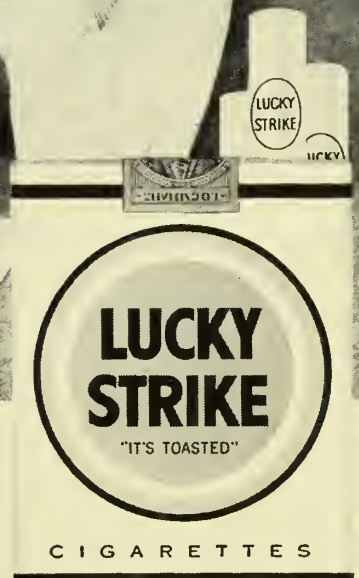
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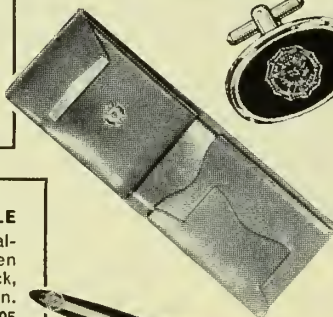
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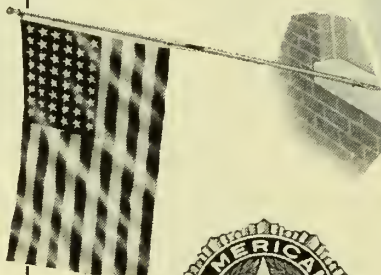


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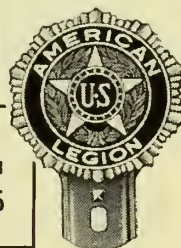
Defiance quality cotton bunting with sewed stars and sewed stripes.
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A DIGEST OF EVENTS WHICH ARE OF PERSONAL INTEREST TO YOU

EXCEPTION TO TAX-FREE VA PAYMENTS:

Most VA payments to veterans and their dependents are not taxable income and need not be reported to Uncle on income tax forms. . . . But Internal Revenue has decreed recently that one form of VA payment must be listed as taxable income -- namely interest on dividends earned by a holder of a service life insurance policy. . . . If VA is holding your insurance dividends at interest, you must declare the interest accrued in 1956 as taxable income.

* * * *

CHARGE VETS BEING "PROTECTED" OUT OF THE HOUSING MARKET:

Something sure to pop soon on the shortage of money for home mortgages, in which the veteran, with his GI loan "privileges" finds himself with the poorest functioning home loan program. . . . When the House Veterans Affairs Committee rejected a proposal of Congressman E. Ross Adair (Ind.) to authorize increase of GI mortgage interest rate from 4½ to 5% on Feb. 18, Legion Nat'l Cmdr Dan Daniel objected that if the rate stays at 4½% it means the death of the GI home loan program.

"Hundreds of thousands of WW2 veterans and over three million Korean War veterans would be deprived of the opportunity of buying a home by this recommendation," said Cmdr Daniel, noting that mortgage money at 4½% has almost disappeared. . . . Except in a few areas of the country, only way vets get 4½% loans today is by also paying hidden charges.

Daniel wasn't the only one to grumble. . . . About Washington, various Congressmen called for an end to "kidding the veteran" that he was being "protected" by champions of the 4½% GI loan interest rate.

Said Rep. Peter Frelinghuysen (N.J.), "Mortgages cost more than that today, so why not tell the vet the truth and permit him to pay a rate that'll get him the home he wants?"

Other Congressmen voiced similar views. . . . Said one, "The veteran can't get his mortgage at 4½% and if this keeps up the vets that need GI home loans the most are going to be protected right into sleeping in the streets."

Said another: "When we first adopted the GI Bill, the veterans' interest rate was set at about ½% under the going rate, which gave the vet a fair break and worked fine. . . . Now the going rate for mortgages in the open market has moved up so that it is 1½% higher than the GI rate, and is approved by the Administration at that level. . . . No wonder vets are having trouble finding lenders. . . . The veteran who can't get a mortgage is not going to thank those who are trying to protect him right out of the market, and the veteran who gets a mortgage by paying hidden charges knows that 4½% is the bunk."

Such rumblings foretell possible loss of con-

trol of the GI mortgage program by the House Vets Affairs Committee, with either an open rebellion against its recommendations on the House floor, or a taking over of legislative thinking on the subject by the House Banking and Currency Committee, now looking into the same situation.

* * * *

BILL TO INVESTIGATE FUND RAISERS "FOR VETERANS":

This, and several items below, deal with several of many bills relating to vets which have been introduced in Congress by Olin E. Teague (Tex.), Chmn of the House Vets Affairs Committee. . . . Several have great merit. . . . One of them will be vigorously opposed by the Legion. . . . In the hurrah dep't is a Teague proposal calling for an investigation of outfits that solicit money in the name of veterans. . . . This should be done to a fare-thee-well, and the sooner the better. . . . The public has been wheedled out of millions since WW2 by outfits enriching themselves by pleading for support in the name of vets. . . . Racket varies from outright begging accompanied by vague mention of disabled or jobless vets, to selling cheap products, such as ball-point pens, at forty or so times their value by mail, along with literature that hints -- and never quite says in so many words -- that the big profits will be used to find jobs for handicapped vets.

* * * *

WOULD RESTRICT INHERITANCE OF ACCUMULATED GOV'T BENEFITS OF INCOMPETENT VETERANS:

Another Teague bill (HR72) proposes that unspent gov't vet benefits held in trust for incompetent vets must go to a restricted class of immediate dependents, on the death of the veteran. . . . Lacking such close relatives, they'd revert to the government. . . . If nothing else, this is an interesting and complicated subject. . . . Such benefit checks at present go to the estate of the deceased vet, finally passing on, in some instances, to heirs who neither rendered the service to the gov't for which the benefits were paid, nor were ever remotely dependent upon the deceased vet. . . . Sometimes accumulated thousands of dollars in compensation payments pass on to 11th cousins from Timbuctoo by this process, and it is Teague's reasonable view that this is an unintended use of vet benefit appropriations.

Rep. Teague anticipates that control of such sums already in trust, having been paid out under existing law, might be contested in court battles with the outcome questionable. . . . He is more confident that future payments, if HR72 were enacted, could be so controlled. . . . Total vet benefit payments held in trust for incompetents or

minors is nearly half a billion dollars, not all of which would be affected by HR72. . . . American Legion Nat'l Rehabilitation Commission has approved HR72.

* * * *

WOULD STOP BENEFIT PAYMENTS TO VETS IMPRISONED MORE THAN 60 DAYS:

Yet another Teague bill (HR71) proposes to suspend benefit payments to vets who are incarcerated for a misdemeanor or felony, payment to cease after 60 days imprisonment, and remain suspended until release. . . . Provisions are written in to protect wives and children. . . . The bill would dignify the vets benefit program, and the 60-day clause prevents hardship on persons convicted for short terms for deeds that are more infractious than criminal in nature, like you doing 80 mph and not having the fine.

This bill, too, has been approved by The American Legion Rehabilitation Commission.

* * * *

SEEKS TO HOLD VETS TO ESTIMATED COSTS OF MEDICAL CARE:

A horse of another color in Teague's bill HR58. . . . It seeks to impose additional requirements on vets who seek VA care for non-service-connected disabilities.

In addition to requiring even more detailed financial statements from applicants for such care than the present VA form demands, this bill proposes to "help" the veteran determine his ability or inability to pay for his own care on the following basis:

VA would get an estimate of the probable cost for care of what ails the veteran from local doctors and hospitals, if the vet "is determined to require less than 30 days hospitalization." . . . The vet would then state his ability or inability to pay on the basis of that cost estimate.

Only reason this wasn't done long ago is that it's too simple. . . . The present and past quarreling over whether a vet properly predicts in advance that he can or cannot pay for his own care lies in the well-known fact that nobody can tell in advance what full treatment for any set of symptoms is going to cost. . . . Doctors can't, hospitals can't, and neither can the patients.

Medical costs are so unpredictable that it would be unfair to hold a private doctor or hospital to any such estimate, and by the same terms it would be unfair to hold veterans to such estimates.

The American Legion Rehabilitation Commission has opposed this bill, and was scheduled to testify against it shortly after words went to press.

* * * *

SEEK END TO "IRREVOCABLE CLAUSE" IN PL881:

A story elsewhere on these pages notes that the Legion's Nat'l Rehabilitation Commission has recommended that the "irrevocability clause" of Public Law 881 be canceled by Congress. . . . The reader probably doesn't know the full meaning of that, which is one of the chief reasons the Rehab Commission wants an end to it.

PL881, enacted last summer, set up a new system of benefits for survivors of veterans or service-men who died of service-connected causes, and gave those already on the rolls a choice of the new system or the old system.

With one exception, the entire act reflects an intent to let those on the rolls choose whichever

system is most advantageous to them. . . . The one exception is a provision that anyone having a choice who once elects the new system, and gets a payment under it, can never go back to the old. . . .

But the complexity of this law has made it extremely difficult for some survivors to determine what choice they should make. . . . Many survivors, particularly dependent parents, quickly forwarded to the VA a selection of benefits which, in many cases, would probably be to their disadvantage.

To protect survivors from making a wrong choice as a result of excusable misunderstandings, the Veterans Administration is now going to great length to check each choice, before making the fatal first payment that would make the choice unchangeable.

In some cases, not even this safeguard may protect the survivors, as the future status of the individual survivor may be the governing factor, so that many must make an irrevocable choice based upon unpredictable data.

The American Legion endorsed PL881 when it was before Congress, stating at the time that it understood that nobody already on the rolls would be adversely affected. . . . And the Legion also advised that it would probably offer amendments to the law based on early experience of its operation. . . . Apparently the biggest lesson learned from such experience so far is that some persons already on the rolls may be adversely affected unless their first choice is not made irrevocable.

* * * *

CORRECTION:

"Newsletter" last month listed Representatives still in Congress who were on the House Veterans Affairs Committee last year, but not this year. . . . Omitted was Rep. Ed Edmondson, of Oklahoma, who played a leading role in the passage of the Legion's bill HR7886 by the House. . . . Rep. Edmondson has switched to the House Public Works Committee.

* * * *

KNOW YOUR LEGION CHANNELS:

Every day, veterans who never gave it a thought before suddenly find they need an expert answer to some question dealing with their status as veterans of military service. . . . "Newsletter" is honored that hundreds of such vets write directly here for the info they need.

However, the answer can often be found much closer to home. . . . Post service officers can correctly answer the bulk of such questions, and the office of the Department Adjutant of The American Legion in your own State can handle the tough ones. . . . Because so many questions deal with matters involving individual situations, "Newsletter" usually refers your questions to your own Department Adjutant, who is much closer to you than we are. . . . There is no service The American Legion can render which can be better handled than through your Post Service officer or your own Dep't Adjutant's office.

* * * *

LEGION JOINS IN DRIVE TO INOCULATE ALL UNDER 40 AGAINST POLIO:

In late Feb. The American Legion joined with the March of Dimes in a campaign to have all Americans under 40 voluntarily inoculated against infantile paralysis before hot weather sets in. . . . Nat'l Cmdr Daniel urged all Legion Dep'ts to set up committees to cooperate in the drive. . . . Salk vaccine now plentiful.

APRIL 1957

Social Security Laws Chief Issue at Rehab Conference

The 34th Annual Nat'l Rehabilitation Conference of The American Legion met in Washington, D. C. Feb. 26 - March 1. For three days before the Conference convened there were meetings of the Medical Advisory Board Insurance Advisory Board and the Nat'l Rehab Commission.

More than 700 service officers and rehab workers crowded the Presidential Room of the Statler Hotel during the three-day conference for meetings with Legion Staff members and government representatives.

Emphasis this year was on the intricacies of two bills - P.L. 880 and 881 - passed by the last session of Congress.

They brought servicemen and their dependents under Social Security, and involved many disabled veterans in problems, relating to Social Security benefits, not easily solved.

Some of the problems created by this recent legislation drew immediate attention from the Nat'l Rehab Commission. At the meeting prior to the Conference, that Commission voted:

1. To ask the Social Security Board to set up a definite policy in regard to income limitations; clarify what constitutes total disability from a medical standpoint and what is to be considered marginal employment for a totally disabled Social Security beneficiary.

2. Asked for Congressional action to remove the "irrevocable" clause in Public Law 881 to give claimants the right of election to receive any benefit which would be greater or to their best interest.

3. Recommended that Section 224 of the Social Security Act be amended so that eligible veterans may receive Social Security *Disability* benefits, between ages 50 and 65, without having veterans' disability benefit subtracted therefrom.

The Medical Advisory Board meeting on Sunday, Feb. 24, urged the continued cooperation of all interested parties in the preservation of the VA Hospital program. The Advisory Board report, which went to the National Rehab Commission, also urged:

1. Legion endorsement of VA program for longterm patient care and community participation in providing facilities for "extramural care."

2. Backing of VA research and post-graduate education in the general treatment program.

3. Participation in the following programs by the appropriate Legion National Commissions:

- (a) Accident prevention including poison control centers.

- (b) Inoculation of *all* members of American families with Salk Polio vaccine before the end of March, 1957.

- (c) Prevention of juvenile delinquency by more positive approach to recognition of children's achievements.

The Nat'l Rehab Commission implemented the Medical Advisory Board's recommendations with a resolution opposing any change by legislation or administrative action in the eligibility requirements for a veteran seeking admission to a VA Hospital.

The Rehab Commission accepted the report of the Insurance Advisory Board which opposed any use of NSLI funds for direct GI home loans.

The Insurance Board also urged holders of USGLI policies, particularly Term policies, who are unable to continue in substantially gainful employ-

ment by reason of disability, to take advantage of the disability clause in their contracts. In many cases the board pointed out they may be relieved of the necessity of making high premium payments at a critical time.

Many Questions

The three day long conference was arranged in a series of panel discussions. More than 75 experts from various government agencies participated together with Legion Service Officers.

Most questions dealt with immediate problems and current veterans claims cases. Considerable time and attention was given to questions involving Social Security coverage of veterans.

One long-time attendant at Rehab Conferences observed that "the Social Security people and ourselves came here with a good deal of apprehension. Now we find we're both interested in the same thing and the only thing we have to do is sit down and begin to work out the problems that any new law brings out."

Still another pressing problem which the Service Officers brought with them to the Conference was the lack of mortgage money in many areas of the country at the 4½ percent interest rate provided by law for GI loans.

Stanley M. Huffman, chmn of the Nat'l Economic Commission during his panel discussion before the Conference read a statement from Past Nat'l Cmdr

LEGION BOUQUET TO "FAMILY THEATER"



LEGION NAT'L CHAPLAIN, Rev. Bernard W. Gerdon of Indianapolis, presents a special Legion citation to Mutual Broadcasting's "Family Theater" and its originator, Rev. Patrick C. Peyton, as John Poor, (left) Mutual President, and Rosalind Russell, a "Family Theater" star, look on. Citation lauded program, on its 10th anniversary, for theme: "The family that prays together stays together." Father Peyton conceived the program in 1947.

Seaborn Collins touching on future Congressional action in this area.

The statement referred to the study made by a Special Committee and approved by the Nat'l Executive Committee asking for more flexibility in the G.I. loan interest so as to attract sufficient funds for home-building.

The Conference hoped that Federal funds could be found to meet the G.I. home loan demand without raising the interest rate.

Nat'l Legislative Director Miles Kennedy in reviewing the Legion's legislative program for the year gave the conferees some good news. He pointed out that H.R. 52 providing for increases in compensation had passed the House Veterans Affairs Committee and that Congressman Olin Teague, chmn of the committee was seeking a rule to bring it to the floor of the House of Representatives for immediate action.

In answer to queries of how Legionnaires could best support the Legion's legislative program at this time, Kennedy asked for letters to Senators urging establishment of a Senate Veterans Affairs Committee.

Rehab Dinner

More than 900 persons attended the Nat'l Rehab Dinner which concluded the Conference. Nat'l Rehab Chmn Robert McCurdy in introducing the many distinguished guests present called on Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers, Congresswoman from Mass. and a long-time friend of the veteran and the American Legion.

Mrs. Rogers drew a roar of acclamation and applause when she told the gathering that "The Bradley report is a thing of the past."

Before addressing the guests, Nat'l Cmdr W. C. Daniel presented a citation for Meritorious Service to Chesser A. Hood. Mr. Hood in ten years as VAVS representative at the VA Hospital in Richmond, Va. has amassed 7,500 hours of volunteer hospital work.

Nat'l Cmdr Daniel reaffirmed the Legion's determination to fight for the rights and well-being of the nation's veterans. He pointed out that the "primary motivation for the existence of The American Legion is the rehabilitation of our disabled veterans and the care of widows and orphans."

He praised the Service Officers and Rehab workers for their devotion, and named as their reward "the priceless satisfaction of knowing that your lives have the highest possible purpose."

The week's activities concluded with a final meeting of the Nat'l Rehab Commission at which VA Administrator Harvey Higley discussed some of the planning now being made to meet future vet problems.

1957 NAT'L CONVENTION:

First for Atlantic City

Legionnaires will experience something new in their 39-year history when the American Legion National Convention assembles in Atlantic City, N. J., next Sept. 16-19, with colorful preliminaries on Sunday, Sept. 15. It will be a convention held right on one of America's finest beaches. Nearly all activities will be within shouting distance of the breaking surf of the Atlantic Ocean. The fabulous boardwalk will be the main street of the convention. Because of these facilities, '57 offers perhaps the finest combined convention and family vacation the Legion has ever known.

For the first time in history, the Legion parade itself will be held on a boardwalk. Following the new pattern initiated at Los Angeles last year, the parade will be held on Monday, Sept. 16, before the first business session of the convention. Business sessions will then run straight through Tuesday to Thursday, Sept. 17-19.

Still another first will be racked up as the colorful pageantry of the finals of the Legion's National Senior Drum and Bugle Corps competition will be held indoors, in Atlantic City's Convention Hall—largest indoor meeting place in the world.

These and other announcements of convention planning came from a two-day joint meeting of the Nat'l Convention Commission and the 1957 Convention Corporation, held in Atlantic City, March 2-3, attended also by Nat'l Cmdr Dan Daniel, Nat'l Adj't E. A. Blackmore and other nat'l officials. Heading the Commission was chairman Joe Adams, of Miami; the Corporation was headed by its President Albert E. McCormick, of Mt. Lakes, N. J. and William McKinley, Jersey City, N. J., chairman of the Board.

Because of Atlantic City's unusual convention facilities and attractions, its location near huge population centers, and its availability by excellent roads and toll roads, a record breaking crowd is expected.

The only ocean-front city of its size (65,000 with accommodations for more than its own population in visitors) whose entire ocean front is public beach and boardwalk, with miles of first class ocean front hotels behind the boardwalk, with miles of amusement facilities, with a broad beach of firm, gently sloping white sand fronting a gradually-deepening and usually gentle surf that is warm into October, the famous New Jersey resort promises to make the 1957 American Legion Convention an outstanding one in the memories of all.

The Legion, meanwhile, promises to give equal memories to Atlantic City. Greatest convention city in the country, it has never housed a Nat'l Legion Convention so—in that sense—it just hasn't lived as a convention town.

For sheer pageantry, the Legion will give Atlantic City the convention of its career. The boardwalk Legion parade will top any ever seen there. More entries are expected in the Senior Drum and Bugle Corps competition than at any previous convention, and the final contest in the huge Convention Hall will make history.

Atlantic City's Convention Hall—whose main floor can hold a football game and 12,000 spectators too—has to be seen to be believed. The main floor will seat more than 40,000 people when given over to chairs, and the balconies another 5,000. At one time it held a standing audience of 65,000. The ballroom, off out of sight of the main hall, will seat more than 5,000.

LEGISLATIVE:

Nat'l Meeting

The American Legion's annual dinner to the Congress of the United States, in the Statler Hotel in Washington, D. C. on Feb. 19, highlighted the annual meeting of the Legion's Nat'l Legislative Commission in Washington, Feb. 18-19. Nat'l Cmdr Dan Daniel gave a brief address of appreciation to the Congress to a packed dining room.

Business meetings of the Legislative Commission stretched over two days, during which time various resolutions referred to the Commission were acted upon, and several key members of the Congress addressed the Commission on subjects of current importance. Among the guest speakers appearing before the Commission were Rep. James E. Van Zandt (Pa.); Rep. Overton Brooks (La.); Sen. John W. Bricker (Ohio); Rep. Clyde Doyle (Calif.); Rep. Edith Nourse Rogers (Mass.); and Sen. George W. Malone (Nev.)

Vice-Chmn Gene Hassman (Okla.) gave extensive reports on difficulties encountered by veterans in U. S. Civil Service, and the recent action of the Oklahoma Medical Society in attempting to govern admissions to the VA hospital in Oklahoma City.

EDUCATION:

Painless Scholarships

A unique bill to provide from \$3 to \$9 million a year in scientific scholarships for the children of veterans of WW1, WW2 and Korea, without re-

quiring appropriations from the Federal Treasury, has been introduced in the Congress. The funds would come from the interest on enemy properties seized during World War II.

The bill was introduced in the Senate by Sen. George A. Smathers, of Florida, on Jan. 17, and referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee, chaired by Sen. James O. Eastland, of Mississippi.

Titled the "Veterans' Children Scholarship Act," and numbered S.727, Smathers' bill proposes to invest \$100 million of seized enemy assets in government securities immediately, the interest to provide scholarships for higher scientific education of veterans' children.

Scholarships would be administered by the Congressionally-created National Science Foundation.

Further sums would be added to the original \$100 million as available. That sum would yield about three million dollars a year, which could provide roughly 1,500 scholarships a year.

Total seized enemy property still in U.S. custody is in the neighborhood of \$300 million. Of an original \$575 million, roughly \$275 million was used to settle war claims of individuals and corporations against enemy nations.

Some of the remaining funds are held in trust, pending the outcome of law suits involving them. Various proposals have been made to return the balance to the original owners or their designees.

In support of his bill, Sen. Smathers said the funds should be used to "strengthen our country." This is particularly true, he said, "since our former enemies have agreed that we keep these seized assets as our only reparations."

Bill is aimed directly at helping alleviate the growing shortage (relative to the nation's needs) of scientifically trained persons.

Regarding this acute and worsening shortage, The American Legion passed the following resolution at its 1956 Nat'l Convention in Los Angeles:

Resolution 31 . . . Resolved: That The American Legion . . . requests the Congress to pass legislation for the implementation of a new program to locate highly talented young people in our high schools who will become the researchers in basic science of the future; to select carefully an appropriate number each year and subsidize their education and training in the scientific and technical colleges of the universities of this country in the field of basic science and research; to make proper provision for the continuation of their studies and research for a minimum number of years to the end that the welfare and security of our country will benefit from the education and scientific knowledge they have gained."

In addition to Chairman Eastland, members of the Senate Judiciary Committee to which the Smathers bill has been referred are:

Democrats: Senators Estes Kefauver (Tenn.); Olin D. Johnston (S.C.); Thomas C. Hennings, Jr. (Mo.); John L. McClellan (Ark.); Joseph C. O'Mahoney (Wyo.); Matthew M. Neely (W. Va.); Sam J. Ervin, Jr. (N.C.).

Republicans: Senators Alexander Wiley (Wis.); William Langer (N.D.); William E. Jenner (Ind.); Arthur V. Watkins (Utah); Everett M. Dirksen (Ill.); John N. Butler (Md.); Roman L. Hruska (Nebr.).

HERE'S OSCAR



STUDIOUS BOA wrapped on arm of Prof. K. W. Vinton is Oscar, seen by about 50,000 WW2 GIs in Caribbean, and handled by about 25,000 of them, as the Prof and Oscar toured WW2 jungle camps demonstrating survival and showing how nice snakes really are (well, boas anyway.) Oscar, now 19, here reads a new book by Prof. Vinton, *The Jungle Whispers*. Ralph Skinner, of Balboa, C.Z., sent pic along so old pals could see how Oscar is doing now.

THE LEGION AT WORK:

Veterans Claims

One of a series of thumbnail sketches of little-known daily activities of The American Legion.

Nearly all benefits and special rights of war veterans provided by the Federal government are administered by the Veterans Administration. There are some exceptions to this, but by and large the VA administers most special veterans laws of the U. S.

It is the nature of many veterans' laws that benefits will accrue to a veteran or his dependents or survivors *provided it is shown that the claimant meets certain conditions.*

To know all these conditions, and to know what will be recognized as good evidence that the claimant meets them, and to know how to get and prepare and present such evidence in the most relevant possible manner, is practically beyond the knowledge of any one man.

Consequently, the VA has a host of specialists to administer different aspects of veterans' laws. There are even those who specialize in the application of certain paragraphs in the laws or regulations.

Likewise, The American Legion, which represents veterans without charge in prosecuting their claims, maintains a host of specialists.

Except in a few routine matters, such as paying insurance premiums, it is most unwise for a veteran or his dependents to deal with the VA without expert help. The odds are thoroughly against the claimant knowing how to further his claim properly.

When a veteran or his dependents give power of attorney to an American Legion Post Service Officer to represent them in a claim, the VA recognizes the right of The American Legion to handle the claim on behalf of the claimant, to have access to the veterans' VA folder, to assist him in developing his claim, and to present the claimant's ease.

There are more than 17,000 Legion Post Service Officers. Most of them are volunteers. They are not as expert or as specialized as the professional Legion staffs on the state and national level, but they are well versed in initiating claims for veterans, and in steering them through the best channels.

A constant flow of claims from Post Service Officers pours into the many Legion State service offices daily (and in large metropolitan areas, into professionally staffed Legion county service offices).

Full-time Legion professionals (county, state or even national) receive, review, prepare and watch over claims sent up from Post Service Officers, usually on the premises of the local VA Regional Office where most of the claims are administered by the VA. Before a claim is presented to the VA it is reviewed. If improperly developed, it is sent back down to the Post, or the veteran involved is contacted personally, to have it better developed before risking a needless denial.

When it is in the best shape possible, it is offered to the VA for adjudication, with a professional Legion service officer acting as "lawyer" for the veteran. If the VA Regional Office allows it, the tale ends there.

If it is denied, however, the Legion will study the VA judgment carefully to detect errors or seek interpretations in favor of the veteran which the VA may have overlooked.

If an error is discovered, as sometimes happens, the Legion may successfully point it out to the VA Regional Office and effect a reversal without recourse to an appeal.

If the VA Regional Office gives no favorable action, and if the Legion feels there are grounds for favorable action nevertheless, it may refer the veteran's claim to Washington, for an administrative review or appeal with the VA Central Office in Washington. In such cases, the veteran is represented by a claims specialist of the Legion's National Rehabilitation staff in Washington.

Naturally, not all denials by the VA are taken back to the VA for review or appeal, since in many instances there is no valid reason to quarrel with the VA's decision.

This is especially so since the Legion does not prejudice a veteran's claim. Even though the service officer feels it

has scant chance, it will be processed in the most favorable terms that conditions warrant at the VA Regional Office.

The fun begins in those cases in which the Legion service officers firmly believe that a denied claim should have been allowed, under existing laws and regulations.

Such a denial is not apt to rest until every resource of the Legion's Nat'l Rehabilitation staff has taken it every possible step of the way. Most state and national service officers take a denial of a veteran's claim personally, if they are absolutely convinced it should have gone the other way.

They will take it home with them at night, talk it over with every other service officer they meet, sometimes keep it in the back of their minds for years—and sometimes come upon something years later that brings the case back to life and wins it, belatedly.

Such cases have, from time to time, resulted in the Legion going to Congress and having the law changed. And behind this type of case there is many a tale of unending detective work, involving Legion service officers in many states, tracking down the additional piece of evidence that will win the claim that everyone feels should never have been lost.

Before this series of thumbnail sketches is complete, some of these tales will be told.

LEGION AIMS:

Highlights for '57

The American Legion's major legislative aims in this session of Congress were outlined by Nat'l Cmdr Dan Daniel in a statement issued in February.

Major objectives include:

1. Increased compensation for service-disabled veterans.

2. Improved pension eligibility for widows and children of vets of WW2 and Korea, and increased pension payments for all eligible widows and children.

3. Recognition of age 65 as meeting unemployability and disability requirements for pension purposes of WW1 vets.

4. Opposition to recommendations of various agencies, committees and commissions that would be detrimental to the veterans' program.

5. Compulsory reserve training in the Armed Forces.

6. Restoration to the States of powers to control subversion.

7. Restraints on the power of treaties entered into by the U.S. to alter domestic law.

8. Elimination of subjection of GIs on duty abroad to prosecution in foreign courts.

9. Reduction of foreign economic aid programs.

RECENT POST DOINGS:

☐ THERE ARE 110 potential Legion members in Petroleum County, Mont., and 108 of them were signed up by Post 95, of Winnett, in slightly less than two months. If your Post can equal that record, write Bill Wiedeman, Cmdr of the 9th Mont. District, at 401 Montana Bldg., Lewistown, Mont.

☐ POST 1340, Rochester, N.Y., printed more than 1,500 plaques bearing the pledge of allegiance to the flag and gave them to all the elementary public and parochial schoolrooms in the city and in the Diocese of Rochester.

☐ POST 51, Lebanon, Oreg., initiated 81 new members in one mammoth ceremony.

☐ WHEN 104 OF THE 140 members of Post 800, Chicago, Ill., recently donated blood to Hines VA hospital, they brought their total donation over five years to 500 pints, with a commercial value of \$10,000, by the Veterans Administration's estimate.

Thirty-five patients undergoing major surgery and five requiring emergency transfusions used the blood on the day of its donation.

☐ POST 753, Castile, N.Y., and Post 105, Silver Springs, N.Y., promote interest in their Posts and increase membership by conducting a "Know Your Veterans" contest in the *Castilian*, a weekly newspaper. To win the contest, readers must identify a local Legionnaire who is described in a brief biographical sketch.

☐ POST 121, Forest City, Iowa, collected approximately \$700 for the polio fund, most of it through a "Points for Polio" project at a local basketball game whereby donors pledged to give so much money per point scored.

☐ MEMBERS OF POST 125, Lakeside, Va., have a vigorous program of visiting hospitalized veterans in McGuire VA Hospital, Richmond, Va. On a recent Sunday a party of 22 from the Post and Unit moved a total of 66 wheelchair and litter patients three-quarters of a mile to the chapel and back. Walter B. Davis, Sr., of Post 125, has more than 2,000 hours of volunteer hospital work to his credit. Among other services, Davis takes pains to find where the patients come from, and brings them their home State Legion newspapers. He also collects copies of *The American Legion Magazine* from Post members and distributes them to patients.

☐ POST 370, Elk Creek, Nebr., spon-

sored a community polio inoculation program, and was the first organization to undertake the task in Johnson County. Post, which is a comparatively new one, also raised funds to help pay for its Post colors by staging a play with all Legion talent. Play was written by the Post Cmdr.

☐ IT WAS REPORTED here in February that members of Post 1, Denver, Colo., who were elected to public office last November included:

A U.S. Senator, a Congressman, the Governor of Colorado, the Lieutenant Governor of Colorado, a Justice of the Colorado Supreme Court and the Secretary of State of Colorado, as well as numerous members of the Colorado Legislature.

Now R. L. Olson, publisher of *The Reveille*, official newspaper of Post 1, advises that the above listing short-changed Post 1, as it should also have included:

The Attorney General of Colorado, a Superior Court Judge, and a District Court Judge.

☐ POST 207, Chicago, Ill., composed of 3,400 police officers, held its 24th annual Law and Order Dinner on the eve of Lincoln's Birthday. Nat'l Cmdr Dan Daniel and Post Chaplain Father Harold W. Rigney, who was imprisoned by the Chinese Reds for more than four years, were the featured speakers.

☐ MEMBERS OF POST 81, Wakefield, Nebr., decked themselves out in large cardboard hearts as they went about the streets of that community collecting money for the heart fund. They raised \$86.50.

☐ SONS OF TWO Past Dep't Cmdrs of Virginia were among new members formally inducted into Post 31, Hampton, Va. They are: Nelson T. Overton, son of Nelson C. Overton, who was Dept Cmdr in 1928-29; and John A. Blake-more, Jr., whose father, J. A. Blake-more, Sr. was Dep't Cmdr in 1947-48.

☐ POST 12, Palm Beach, Fla., presented the American Legion Medal for Heroism to 12-year-old Herbert C. Gibson, who, when he was 11 and was on duty as a member of a school safety patrol, saved a 15-month-old boy from being run over by a heavy truck.

☐ THE 1957 membership quota of Post 38, Jal, N. Mex., is 55, but as of late Feb. Post had enrolled 151 members and had requested 200 more membership application blanks from Dep't Hq.

Post won numerous Nat'l and Dep't membership awards, and has also recently opened its new Post home.

☐ FOR THE 28TH consecutive year Frank Martin, School Awards Chmn of Post 310 Chicago, Ill., presented a

(Continued on page 38)

BILL LUNDIGAN REPORTS:

"I toured the country and proved to myself

THE SWITCH IS ON

and styling is a big reason why!"



PLYMOUTH BELVEDERE 2-DOOR HARDTOP SPORT COUPE

Travelling between weekly shows, your TV-host on "Climax!" and "Shower of Stars" heard people all over the U.S.A. tell why they're switching to the all-new cars of Chrysler Corporation.

"Everywhere I go," says Bill, "people tell me that Chrysler Corporation cars really hit the mark. They like the new lowness, the extra *room* inside. They like the show-window view — and *love* those fins! But they say what really interests them is the way

these fins, in addition to their beauty, give the car added stability at *normal driving speeds*! Over and over I got the same enthusiastic reaction to these cars: 'Any way you look at them, for styling or performance—they're terrific!'"

Join the switch to **THE FORWARD LOOK**
CHRYSLER CORPORATION ➤

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RECENT POST DOINGS

(Continued from page 36)

school award to a pupil at the Mosely School for Retarded Children in that community.

█ POST 8, Lexington, Ky., has distributed 18,000 safety reminder cards bearing the message "Drive Slowly — save our children!" to parents in that city. Public, parochial, and private school officials cooperated with Post to permit school children to take the cards to their parents with their report cards three times a year.

█ POST 226, Gibson, Minn., has made its membership quota for 31 years. Post's current membership of 157 includes seven father and son combinations and 16 pairs of brothers.

█ THE 50-MEMBER Auxiliary Police Unit of Post 12, Elyria, Ohio, won the Mayor's Annual Award for Community Service. The unpaid volunteer unit assisted the regular police force during severe storms and when a fire threatened the entire community.

█ TWO NEVADA POSTS, each with a membership of less than 50, provide movies for citizens of two isolated communities. They are Post 36, at Mountain City, and Post 34, at Virginia City.

█ POST 1, Rome, Italy, enrolled 2,006 members in 1956, thereby bringing to 50 the total number of Posts with a membership of more than 2,000 for last year. The other 49 Posts are all in continental Dep'ts.

█ POST 28, Grand Haven, Mich., presented the American Legion Heroism Award to Star Scout Clint Gilbert and 2nd Class Scout Tom Gilbert for saving the life of a young lady who had fallen through the ice while skating.

BRIEFLY NOTED:

▶ Hospitalized veterans can compete for some of the \$5,000 in prizes offered in the 11th annual contest of the Hospitalized Veterans Writing Project. Contest closes Apr. 15.

Various Legion and Auxiliary organizations are among the groups which contribute the prizes. Full details of the contest may be obtained by writing to Hospitalized Veterans Writing Project, 1020 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill., or by contacting Special Service in any VA hospital.

▶ The 11th District of The American Legion in Arkansas held its third annual dance for boys and girls — and their dates — who attended Boys State and Girls State in Arkansas last year.

▶ The 3rd Infantry Reg't (The Old Guard), the oldest active infantry regiment in the U.S. Army, is seeking to

contact men who served in it at any time. Object: to gather historical papers or relics relating to the regiment for use in a proposed regimental trophy room. If you served with the 3rd, write: Regimental Historian, Hq, 3rd Inf. Regt., Fort Myer, Arlington 11, Va.

▶ South Dakota enrolled 102.61 percent of its 1957 membership quota by Jan. 28, thereby becoming the third Dep't to meet its quota this year. On Feb. 27 Minnesota became the fourth to do so; it had 100.13 percent. Nebraska followed on Feb. 28 with 102.5 percent.

▶ Sons of New Hampshire, lost at sea in war, will be memorialized when the New Hampshire Marine Memorial is dedicated at Hampton Beach this Memorial Day.

Dedication follows seven years of planning, fund raising, and research by the State marine memorial commission



N. H. Memorial to lost-at-sea.

to build the \$30,000 memorial and collect the names of the lost-at-sea, endorsed and financially backed by the Legion and the Auxiliary Posts and Units of the State.

Central figure is a mother placing a wreath in the sea (see pic). Project began in 1950, after repeated refusal of the Federal Gov't to memorialize in the U.S. either the lost-at-sea or the missing-in-action.

▶ Dep't of Louisiana won the Gen. John J. Pershing Honor Award, which is made annually to the Dep't with the greatest percentage of Posts attaining their membership quota for the coming year by Dec. 31.

▶ Ninth annual observance of Mental Health Week will take place Apr. 28-May 4 under direction of the Nat'l Ass'n for Mental Health in cooperation with Nat'l Institute of Mental Health.

Indication of the public education job still to be done regarding mental health is found in VA reports which show that of 60,000 vets in neuropsychiatric wards, 10,000 cannot return to their communities because friends and families refuse to accept them.

The American Legion's contribution of \$25,000 helped to launch the Nat'l Ass'n for Mental Health in 1950.

▶ Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower has accepted a complimentary membership in Auxiliary Unit 31, Thomasville, Ga.

▶ Four Legionnaires are among 12 managers of chain food stores who received national awards for outstanding community service in 1956 from the Nat'l Ass'n of Food Chains. Awards are to encourage store managers to assume important roles in community life. Legionnaire store managers cited were: Gilbert R. Williams, Jewel Tea Co., Chicago, Ill.; Donald W. St. Hilaire, Grand Union Co., Hoosick Falls, N. Y.; John B. Elias, Red Owl Stores, Virginia, Minn.; and J. W. Latchum, Benner Tea Co., Ottumwa, Iowa.

▶ Under the leadership of Chmn E. L. Gilroy, the religious emphasis program is thriving in Illinois. More than 125,000 religious emphasis leaflets have been distributed throughout that Dep't. The Albert Pick Hotels printed 35,000 copies for distribution in their 25 hotels in the U.S. Dep't of Illinois distributed 17,000 in the larger hotels in Chicago, and approximately 35 Ill. Posts have distributed nearly 52,000 copies.

▶ The American Legion Education and Scholarship Committee will administer the recently established 8&40 TB Scholarship Fund. Fund provides scholarship awards of \$1,000 each, and is open to graduate nurses who have had two years experience in tuberculosis nursing or who have already enrolled in a graduate program on a part-time basis and wish to continue their study on a full-time basis.

Purpose of scholarship is to assist nurses in securing advanced training for full-time work in tuberculosis control. Deadline for applications for awards for 1957-58 school year is June 1. Application forms are available from The American Legion Education and Scholarship Committee, P.O. Box 1055, Indianapolis 6, Ind.

▶ The American Legion Press Ass'n reached an all-time membership high for the second straight year. As of Feb. 25 the A.L.P.A. numbered 912 individuals

(Continued on page 40)

The man with
experience
is the
man who
succeeds!



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AND THE RAMP TO YOUR FUTURE...IN THE U. S. AIR FORCE •

The skills you learned in service are now more valuable to you in the U.S. Air Force. Under a new liberalized policy, you have even greater opportunities than before—a wider range of skills accepted, choice of assignments, paid 30-day delay in reporting and, for all ex-servicemen, a more liberal conversion list. And if you don't have a usable skill, you may, *before you sign up*—on the basis of aptitude testing—*be guaranteed* technical training in a needed skill. Find out, too, about more generous pay raises, increased bonuses and allowances, and extended retirement benefits. Mail the coupon now, or see your local Air Force Recruiter.

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tomorrow...
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Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio

V-61-AL-2

Please send me more information on the Air Force Prior Service Program.

Name _____

Address _____ Age _____

City _____ Zone _____ State _____

BRIEFLY NOTED

(Continued from page 38)

and 556 Legion papers. These figures represent slightly more than 60 percent of the known potential Legionnaires and publications eligible for membership, and the A.L.P.A. year does not end until Nat'l Convention time.

► When Nat'l Cmdr Dan Daniel visited the U.S. Air Force Academy in Colo., he saw new evidence of the value of training in Legion Boys States. Among his greeters were 11 cadets who are graduates of Boys States.

► G. Eric Sachers, Cmdr of Post 3, Roanoke, Va., and Post Chaplain C. Dean Lucas sent letters to 329 clergymen announcing when the Legion's *For God and Country* program would be carried on a local TV station and urging that it be brought to the attention of the public through the churches.

► Rev. William H. Moss, Chmn, Tennessee Legion Religious Emphasis Committee, has blanketed the State with religious emphasis billboards and placards. By Feb. 28 Tenn. Legionnaires had received 50,000 grace before meals cards and 2,000 window cards proclaiming the importance of religion in American life. Before Feb. 1, 154 Back to God billboard posters had been placed.

► The American Legion is seeking changes in the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950 in order to keep up with the advances in long-range weapons of mass destruction.

Congress has been asked to include civil defense instruction in the training of military reservists, so that a ready corps of trained civil defense workers will be available. Legion also recommends decentralization of new industries wherever possible.

► *Scouting Magazine* is looking for current, newsworthy information about American Legion scouting activities. If you have news of such activities or plans in your community or State, send a brief account to: C. A. Tesch, Americanism Director, The American Legion, P.O. Box 1055, Indianapolis 6, Ind.

► The American Legion Nat'l Security and Foreign Relations Commissions will hold meetings in Washington, D. C., Apr. 25-27.

► Nat'l Boys Club Week is Apr. 1-7. The organization was chartered by the Congress last year, and in its first annual

report to that body on Feb. 28 this year it stated that "The American Legion led the veterans' organizations in support rendered" [to Boys Clubs].

► Six Posts in Bergen County, N. J., have formed a joint Americanism committee, because all their communities are served by one regional high school. The impromptu association unifies, and prevents overlapping, of such school Americanism programs as Nat'l Education Week observances, oratorical contests, school awards, street safety signs and school flag programs in the Northern Valley Regional High School in Demarest, N. J.

The six Posts, all part of the larger Bergen County Legion organization, are: Posts 13, Haworth; 272, Norwood; 318, Demarest; 366, Northvale; 111, Closter and 30, Harrington Park.

The Haworth Post originated the joint committee idea. Clifton Westervelt, of Closter, represents all six Posts in high school activities, as chairman.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS:

RAY A. BEYER, named Adj't of Dep't of Kentucky, succeeding Thomas H. Hayden, retired.

ARTHUR E. STODDARD, Army Reserve major general and a member of Post 1, Omaha, Nebr., named Man of the Year by the Omaha Chapter of the Reserve Officers Ass'n.

JAMES J. MURPHY, appointed Asst Adj't of Dep't of West Virginia.

COL. FRANK R. KOSSA (Ind.), Vice Chmn of The American Legion Nat'l Security Commission, joined the staff of the Nat'l Director of Selective Service.

L. EVERETT PAGE, Past Nat'l Vice Cmdr (1955-56), made a member of the Tex. Veterans Land Board.

ARTHUR D. BRADLEY, JR., member of Post 1, Omaha, Nebr., selected as Omaha's Outstanding Man of the Year (1956) by the Omaha Jr. Chamber of Commerce.

JACK R. C. CANN, longtime employee of The American Legion Public Relations Div., and Sec. of The American Legion Press Ass'n, retired, on Mar. 20.

BRIG. GEN. LESLIE MULZER, C.G. of Gentile AFB, Ohio, who suggested an aerial membership roundup in the 1920's and flew in the first Statewide roundup, retired from active military service, on Mar. 31.

JOE H. ADAMS (Fla.), Chmn of the Legion Nat'l Convention Commission, elected President of the Orange Bowl Committee.

A. H. DUXBURY, life member of Post 56, Plattsmouth, Nebr., named Ne-

braska's Federal Employee of the Year by the Federal Personnel Management Council and the Omaha Chamber of Commerce.

BRIG. GEN. FRANKLIN RITER, Chmn of The American Legion's Special Committee on the Uniform Code of Military Justice, named a Fellow of the American Bar Ass'n.

TIMOTHY J. BUCKLEY, of Boston, Mass., elected President of the Nat'l Ass'n of American Legion Dep't Service Officers.

Died:

AUSTIN S. "DUTCH" IMRIE, Past Dep't Adj't of the District of Columbia (1921-22); in Washington, D. C.

JOHN A. WHOMSLEY, Past Dep't Cmdr of New Jersey (1940-41); at Riverside, N. J.

CHARLES L. STIFFELL, Past Dep't Cmdr of Louisiana (1945-46).

LUIGI BIAGINI, a founder of the Legion in Italy, and several times Vice Cmdr of that Dep't.

LIFE MEMBERSHIPS:

The citation of an individual Legionnaire to life membership in his Post is a testimonial by those who know him best that he has served The American Legion well.

Below are listed some of the previously unpublished life memberships that have been reported to the editors. They are arranged by States.

Ezra F. Ziebell (1947) and James J. Gambs (1951) and Ralph E. Conners, Sr. (1953), Post 44, Monrovia, Calif.

James F. Lichtenthaler (1956), Post 250, Tujunga, Calif.

Leslie A. Farnham and Robert H. Moore (both 1952) and A. J. Lovell (1953), Post 392, Sacramento, Calif.

Cal Maier and Ralph W. Kimball (both 1956), Post 32, Longmont, Colo.

Benjamin F. Bernstein (1952), Post 50, Ansonia, Conn.

James H. Rothwell (1956), Post 131, Hartford, Conn.

Edward A. Mulrooney (1949) and John J. Dugan (1952) and Rev. Thomas A. Lawless (1954) and William J. B. Regan (1956), Post 1, Wilmington, Del.

William Stevens Bean, Jr. (1955) and Edgar S. Stayer (1956), Post 5, Rehoboth Beach, Del.

Arthur W. Gibson (1954), Post 79, New Port Richey, Fla.

Herbert W. Moon, Sr. (1946) and Frank D. Stapleton (1953) and J. E. B. McLendon (1954) and A. S. Tillman (1955), Post 2, Americus, Ga.

Scott Crum (1956), Post 263, Lincoln, Ill.

Edwin A. Hovorka (1940) and Dr. Edmund J. Crump (1941) and Fred P. Page (1942) and Martin G. Glass (1943), Post 422, Berwyn, Ill.

George F. Snider (1933), Post 112, Brownstown, Ind.

Nilo Scavezze (1956), Post 64, Pittsburg, Kans.

Albert Greenlaw (1944), Post 2, Augusta, Maine.

W. R. MacCallum and Oscar J. Nelson and Charles E. Eakle and Roswell C. Haynie (all 1955), Post 4, Baltimore, Md.

John Ford (1955) and Maurice Leibowitz (1956) and Mary Ford (1956), Post 17, Portland, Maine.

Louis A. Scheidt and Eric S. Stearns and William C. Petrie (all 1956), Post 108, Cheverly, Md.

Harold B. Hanson (1950), Post 72, Dundee, Mich.

Judge Earl L. Meyer (1949), Post 7, Alliance, Nebr.

John A. Tibus (1950) and George J. Buze (1951), Post 155, Whippany, N. J.

Martin Schroedl and Willis Wendover (both 1955), Post 194, Rochester, N. Y.

J. Harold Sandifer and Charles G. B. Habermann and Joseph G. Tschabrun (all 1953), Post 272, Rockaway Beach, N. Y.

Arthur K. Woods (1954), Post 212, Parma, Ohio.
 Lee Wheeler (1953), Post 462, Interlaken, N. Y.
 Tom E. Galvin and Barney W. Rodfus (both 1952), Post 97, Pawhuska, Okla.
 Walter A. Lorah (1945) and Harry Reichlein (1946) and J. David Miller (1947) and Henry S. Brown (1948), Post 12, Reading, Pa.
 Dr. Frank P. White (1952) and David W. Graybill, Jr. (1953) and Eugene S. Rutherford (1956), Post 34, Lancaster, Pa.
 Lloyd C. Flook and Dr. Samuel M. Carter and Charles H. Elder and W. Henry Elder and Bernard B. Grasso, Jr. (all 1955), Post 36, Jersey Shore, Pa.
 Russell Frazier (1951), Post 874, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Paul K. Wilson (1951), Post 96, McKinney, Tex.
 J. Howard O'Neill (1956), Post 2, Burlington, Vt.
 Ernest J. Maloney (1956), Post 327, Norfolk, Va.
 Sally A. Hilmes (1956), Post 4, Seattle, Wash.
 Trueman W. Felton (1953), Post 268, Bruce, Wis.
 Edward K. Aanonsen (1951), Post 502, Wittenberg, Wis.

Post Commanders or Adjutants are asked to report life membership awards to "Life Memberships." The American Legion Magazine, 720 5th Ave., New York 19, N. Y. Date of award is requested in all cases.

EUROPEAN PILGRIMAGE:

Bookings Begin

Bookings have begun for the mammoth American Legion Pilgrimage for Peace to Europe following the National Convention in Atlantic City, N.J. next September. Early in March, the American Express Co., official tour agency, forwarded a preliminary prospectus of approved official American Legion Pilgrimage tours and prices to its field offices throughout the U. S., and to individuals who had earlier inquired for Pilgrimage travel details.

Widespread early interest in the Pilgrimage had already resulted in queries involving more than 5,000 interested members of Legion families.

The preliminary tours list seventeen different conducted post-convention tours of Europe, each starting and ending in New York, each following its own route through various European countries, but all of them converging on Paris for three days, Sept. 28-29-30.

Except for the concentration in Paris, the tours will be fanned out over most of Western Europe on other dates. Thus on Oct. 5, different groups of Legionnaires will be at the following places: Rome, Venice, Oslo, Geneva, Heidelberg, Lucerne, Cordoba, London, Milan, Amsterdam, Zurich, Frankfurt and Interlaken.

For a period of several weeks these and other European cities will entertain fresh groups of Legionnaires on many succeeding days. Tours range in length from 17 days (taking advantage of special 17-day round trip transatlantic air rate) to 41 days (longest). Minimum price for lowest-cost tour is \$836 (17-day round trip air, tourist class). Minimum price of most expensive tour is \$1251 (41 days, tourist class steamship). Expenses over quoted prices are involved in all tours, since the basic travel rate does not include tips, passport fees,

FLY **TWA** TO PARIS

American Legion Pilgrimage for Peace

September 27—October 1, 1957

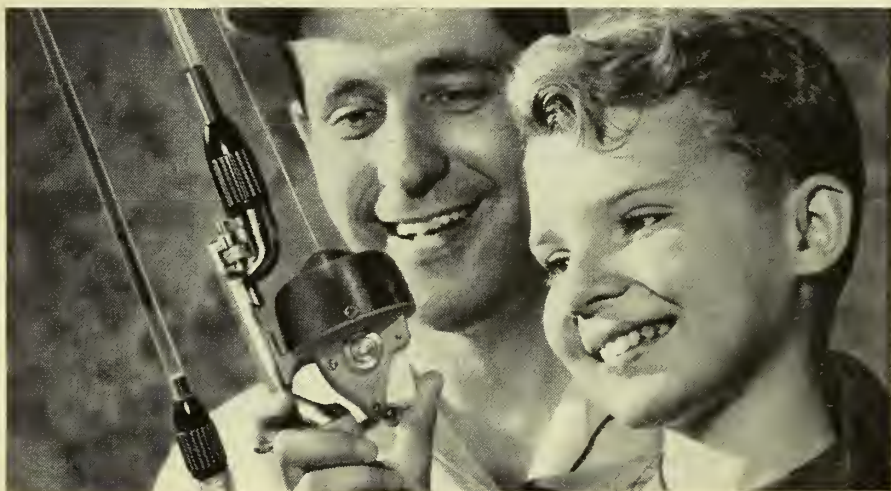
TWA—an official airline to the American Legion Pilgrimage for Peace—offers you these advantages:

- Your choice of luxurious Ambassador service with sleeper seats and full-length berths or thrifty Sky Tourist flights. Delicious complimentary meals. Warm TWA hospitality.
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- Official Pilgrimage Tours. Ask your travel agent or call TWA.

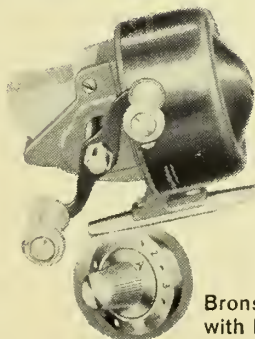


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This new Bronson spinning reel makes fishing fun for everyone. The Mate's silky, free-flow action helps even a novice cast smoothly and accurately—without backlash! New Dial-a-Drag permits smooth, easy drag adjustment. Attractive blue-green housing, satin finish frame. Fits bait or spin rod. See it, try it—and equip the whole family. Complete with line . . . only \$15.95.

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Bronson
FISHING REELS

home-to-New York travel, port taxes or registration; nor extras which most travelers will want in addition to the basic travel and living accommodations. Quoted rates do include all scheduled travel to and from Europe, and in Europe, all hotels, and all meals except a few dinners in major cities.

The American Legion Pilgrimage Registration fee fluctuates according to the length of each trip, since a major part of the fee includes insurance.

Registration fee is \$12 per person for tour of 30 days or less (U.S. to U.S.); \$16 for 31 to 45 days; \$19 for 46 to 60 days.

Fee includes official registration and badge; \$5,000 accidental death or dismemberment insurance; \$500 medical insurance for care needed due to accident; and \$1,000 baggage loss or damage insurance.

Airlines involved in the scheduled tours are TWA and Pan American. Ocean liners are the America, Liberte, Giulio Cesare, Cristoforo Colombo, Queen Mary, Queen Elizabeth, Ile de France, United States, Vulcania, Nieuw Amsterdam, Statendam and Maasdam. In nearly all steamship tours, optional crossings by plane either way—with a saving of time—are available.

For certification of eligibility, presentation of paid-up 1957 membership card in The American Legion or The American Legion Auxiliary will serve in lieu of a certificate of membership from a Post or Unit official.

All tours will be filled in the order of confirmed application. \$100 deposit with travel agent constitutes confirmation of application. Payment of registration fee with properly filled out application form constitutes preliminary application on basis of which bookings are authorized. Deposits are refundable at par if cancellation is necessary, up to within four weeks of embarkation date.

New U. S. regulations prohibit block-procurement of passports by The American Legion as in earlier Pilgrimages. Individuals must obtain their own passports.

CHILD WELFARE:

Education is Theme

Child Welfare Month is being observed this April for the 19th time. Although child welfare activities of The American Legion go 365 days a year, April is set aside to emphasize the program through special projects and promotions.

This year Legion Posts are asked to give particular attention to education—not just in the academic sense, but education that includes spiritual and voca-

tional training, counseling, help for the retarded and for the gifted, etc.

The Legion Child Welfare Div. booklet *April is Child Welfare Month*, for example, points out that the Legion has conducted a nationwide effort—through its Back to God program—to call to the attention of parents the importance of the spiritual development of their children. It notes that “freedom of religion does not mean freedom from religion.”

Other child welfare developments:

Announcement that police officers in 10 States have received grants enabling them to attend the Delinquency Control Institute of the U. of Southern Calif., where they will be trained to work with juveniles. Grants were made on recommendation of The American Legion from funds made available to the Delinquency Control Institute by Legion Child Welfare Foundation.

Three other universities—Tulane, Minnesota, and Florida State—have started or are starting delinquency control institutes.

Thirty-five memorial contributions to The American Legion Child Welfare Foundation since Jan. 1 have totaled \$350.

COMMUNITY SERVICE:

Help in Hip Boots

Hip-booted Legionnaires helped make up the first rescue and relief squads in the Appalachian Mountain region as swollen streams brought death and destruction to the area in mid-winter.

In Pikeville, Ky., the water supply was shut off, one of the two hospitals was abandoned, and all stores were flooded when Dr. M. D. Flannery, first Cmdr of Post 83, Pikeville, took the job of coordinating the emergency program during the first few days of the flood.

Two hundred miles away, in Lebanon, J. T. Whitlock, chmn of the emergency flood committee for the Ky. American Legion, collected and distributed to stricken communities 2,000 gal. of fresh milk, 3,800 gal. of fresh water, 165 new blankets, 900 gal. of fruit juice, and \$1,750 worth of canned goods.

Before the flood waters had started to subside, the Dep't of Kentucky had spent more than \$7,000 for flood relief. Post 8, Lexington, had donated two truckloads of supplies; and Post 40, Henderson, and Post 7, Frankfort, had contributed one truckload each.

On Feb. 3 Nat'l Cmdr Dan Daniel sent checks of \$2,500 each from The American Legion Disaster Relief Fund to the Dep'ts of Kentucky and Virginia. And on Feb. 6 he advised all Legion Dep't Cmdrs that Nat'l Hq would ac-

cept contributions from Dep'ts, Posts, and Legionnaires, for relief of flood victims in Ky., Va., W. Va., and Tenn.

When Post 35, Jeffersonville, Ind., sent its \$200 contribution to the Disaster Relief Fund, Post Finance Officer John G. Way said in the accompanying letter, “The attached check represents in a small way the appreciation of our people for the help extended us twenty years ago when we were in the same circumstances.”

COMRADES IN DISTRESS

Space does not permit notices to contact persons for any purpose except to assist in establishing a claim for a veteran or his dependents. Statement to that effect should accompany notice.

Send notices to: Comrades in Distress, *The American Legion Magazine*, 720 Fifth Avenue, New York 19, New York.

Army

2nd Med Bn, Co D—An injured foot caused me to be hospitalized twice at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., in 1940. Need to hear from the captain and Maj Keeling and anyone who remembers me. I was a cook. Write me, **Ben D. Helvey**, 111 Tennessee Blvd., Dalhart, Tex. Claim pending.

4th Armored Div, 25th Cav Recon Sqn, Co A—Need to hear from anyone who served with **William Showers** from Germany to Czechoslovakia, especially those who remember his illness. Write, **Herbert Showers**, 141 N. Moyer St., Annville, Pa. Claim pending.

13th FA Regt, Btry E—While serving at Schofield Barracks, T.H., in 1938-39, I fell from a large tree while trying to retrieve section keys at the gun park. My right arm was broken, and I was generally shaken up. Need help on claim from anyone who served with me, especially from: Cpl Joe Berry; Pvts Edwin Swanson, Honaker, and Lewis Metzgar; Sgt Jack Taylor; Paul Bloese; and Capt J. J. Derry (the btry commander). Write me (former S/Set) **Frank E. Allison**, 621 First St., Piqua, Ohio.

16th Co CAC (WW1)—Need to hear from anyone who served with me. Write me, **Raymond E. Harris**, 218 Lynn St. S., Peabody, Mass. Claim pending.

25th Div, 27th Inf, 1st Bn, Hq Co—Need help on claim from anyone who served with me in the Pacific in WW2, especially Capt West (Seattle, Wash.), 1st Sgt Berity, Cpls Guie Miller and Skinner, and Pfc Lovic. Also need to locate anyone who served with me in the **51st Training Bn at Camp Callan, Calif.**, under Capt Thompson; the general commanding Camp Callan in July and Aug. 1941; doctors and nurses at **Camp Callan Hospital** where I underwent surgery (especially Nurses Tucker and McDonald); anyone who served with me in **Camp Haan, Calif.**, or the **64th CA, Btry M** or in the **79th CA (AA), Btry A** in Hawaii. My nickname was “Soldier Ferrell.” Write me, **Corbett D. Ferrell**, 240 W. Broadway, Phoenix, Ariz.

57th FA—Need to hear from anyone who recalls that I had fungus on my feet in Seoul, Korea, in 1947. Write me, **Alfred Martins**, 190 Hunt St., Central Falls, R. I. Claim pending.

79th Engr Construction Bn—While tearing down a water tank in Seoul, Korea, in 1952-53, I was bumped or fell about 60 ft. I fell across some two-by-fours, and was knocked unconscious; my head and stomach were injured. I was not hospitalized. Need to hear from anyone who remembers my fall, especially recall **Charlie Boobler**, of Wis. Write me, **Eugene Burke**, Route 3, Cleveland, Ga. Claim pending.

85th CA AA Bn, Btry A (Newport News, Va., Jan. 1942-Oct. 1943)—Need to hear from those who served with me, especially Ca't Von Sherk, to prove that I was sent from the btry to Fort Monroe Hospital, was treated for eye condition, and was discharged. Write me, **Jack Allen**, 721 Mickel St., Camden 3, N. J. Claim pending.

90th Div, 359th Inf, Co B—I was injured in a truck accident, and I now need to hear from anyone who served with me in Vileck, Germany, in June 1945. Write me, **John A. O'Neill**, 3316

N. Hancock St., Philadelphia 40, Pa.
 93rd Div, 368th Inf, 3rd Bn, Hq Co—Need help on claim from anyone who served with me and who knows that I was treated for sick headaches, stomach pains, leg injury, nerve condition, and a peeling of the flesh on my hands (jungle itch) while on combat duty in Luzon in 1943 or 1944, New Guinea in 1943, and S. Philippines in 1945. Especially need to contact: Capt Clarence Allen (doctor); 1 Sgt Freddie L. King (Cleveland, Ohio) and Slaughter Fortune (La.); Sgts Walter E. Bullock of Rocky Mount, N. C. (hospitalized with me in the Philippines), Stanley Morgan (Miami, Fla.), Andrew Jackson of Los Angeles, Calif. (company clerk), "Branch" (Tex.), Lawrence Jones, John T. Valdiz (Colo.); Pvts Rufus Dunlap, Herbert Studeman (Wadesboro, N. C.), Ted Caldwell (Shelby, N. C.), John Staples (Birmingham, Ala.). I was a s/sgt, platoon sgt. Write me, Cleveland Diggs, VA Hospital, Batavia, N. Y.

260th Coast Artillery (AA), 2nd Bn, Hq Btry—While I was serving with this outfit at McChord Field, Wash., in Mar. 1943, the medical officer (1st Lt) sent me to be X-rayed; it was discovered that I had two broken ribs and a broken eardrum. 1/Sgt Foxie made me a K.P. pusher because of the side injury. Need to hear from anyone who remembers these incidents. I also served with Col. William J. McCarthy in the 91st Div in WWI. Write me, Gus Polos, Veterans Hospital, Saginaw, Mich. Claim pending.

260th Coast Artillery, Btry A—During a night practice alert at McChord Field, Wash., about Sept. 1943, my leg was injured. I was a pvt at the time. Need to locate James Carman and Joseph Caswell who were in the gun pit when I was injured. The outfit was later known as the 380th AAA AW Bn. Write me, Claude Lovell, Warrenton, N. C. Claim pending.

504th AAA Opns Det—Need to contact men who served with me in 1954, especially anyone who remembers that I fell down the 25th AAA Bn barracks steps and that I was treated at the Sullivan Barracks Dispensary in Apr. 1954. In Sept. 1954 I was treated by Lt Peterson while serving in Germany. My overseas service was in Knielingen, Mannheim-Kaefertal, and Heidelberg, Germany. Also need to hear from Bernard B. Lisek (Baltimore, Md), Alfred Gartenhaus (Philadelphia, Pa.), John W. Determan (St. Cloud, Minn.), M/Sgt Joseph Lloyd; Capt George I. Franklin (who served with the 34th AAA Brigade). Write me, Francis C. Heil, Jr., 5830 N. Camac St., Philadelphia 41, Pa.

583rd Port Bn, 574th Port Co—My husband T/4 Alvin J. Hannon, served with this outfit in Jan. 1945. He previously served with 513th Port Bn, 601st Port Co. Need to contact Capt Thomas W. Thorpe, Jr., (CO of 601st) and anyone who remembers my husband, especially: Depot Surgeon of 10th Repl Depot, (Maj B. Bair); the 1st Sgt of the 528th Repl Co; Capt Harold Moore (surgeon of the 67th Repl Bn); CO of the 489th Repl Co; Capt A. S. Butz, Jr., of the Med Corps; and anyone from any of these outfits who remembers my husband. My husband was excused from drill, calisthenics, guard duty, and various details because of his condition. He is thought to have been injured in France and sent to a hospital in Southampton, England, where Ivy Clayton, of Plymouth, England, was his nurse. Also need to locate a Capt or Lt Fox who served with my husband or treated him. Write me, Mrs. Lucy Hannon, 722 E. Seminary, Danville, Ill. Claim pending.

645th TD Bn, Recon Co—Need to hear from anyone who served with me at Anzio, especially Pfc Paul H. Pyles, John Gibson, Andrew Lichkey, and Kenneth Beatty. Also need to hear from those who remember when "Pollock" Polaskey was killed and I was hit by concussion on Apr. 22, 1945. Write me, John R. Wise, 596 Boone Ave., Houston, Pa. Claim pending.

1907th Service Command Unit, Co C, Fort Lewis, Wash.—My shoulder was dislocated, and I was treated at the general hospital at Fort Lewis; I wore a sling for about three weeks. Now need to locate the men who worked with me at Warehouses 1 and 2, Commissary, especially: M/Sgt Bennisson (Wash.); Sgts Arthur Purlfurst (Tex.), Ward Peplinski, M. M. Murray (Wash.); John Carlton (Calif.); Leonard Simms; Capt Collard. Write me, Paul Bigler, 450 West 3rd St., Payson, Utah.

Army Recruiting Service, Indiana—Need to locate Sgt Swartz, with whom my late husband, Adrian O. Barton, worked in Indianapolis in 1934-36; Sgt Scott, who was in recruiting in South Bend in 1938 or 1939; and Sgt Rains, who was at Indianapolis in 1928-35. Write me, Mrs. Estle M. Barton, 522 W. Butler, Olney, Ill.

Field Remount Squadron 306—Need to hear from anyone who remembers that I went on sick call at Toul, France, and at Conflans, Alsace-Lorraine, in 1918; I was assigned to quarters for two days at Conflans. In Jan. 1919 I was assigned to quarters in Mayenc, Germany, after I had gone on sick call for about 10 days. I was a pfc at the time. Also need to hear from those who recall that my right

(Continued on next page)

Titania!
 the MAN-MADE
 miracle GEM STONE
 you read about in
 READER'S DIGEST
 MORE BRILLIANT and
 MORE BEAUTIFUL than
DIAMONDS



Unset "Titania" Gems; 1 to 5 carats; for your own rings, brooches per carat... \$10*
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IRRIGATES - CIRCULATES - SPRAYS
 Type P Pump has 1,001 uses. Up to 3,000 GPH; 450 GPH 80" high; or 1800 GPH from 25' well. Use 1/8 to 3/4 HP motor. Coupling included free. 1" inlet; 3/4" outlet. Stainless shaft. Won't rust or clog... \$7.95
Heavy Duty Ball-Bearing Pump. Up to 7,500 GPH, 11 1/2" inlet; 1" outlet. \$12.95
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LABAWCO PUMPS, Belle Mead 56, N.J.

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Real comfort at last for w-i-d-e feet! We specialize in wide sizes and offer you styles you like to wear but can't find in the width you need. Fine dress shoes, work shoes, casuals, smart hand-sewn genuine moccasins. Top quality. Popular prices.

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Act of Congress gives citizens equal rights with Oil Co's. to obtain Govt. leases. You do no drilling, yet may share in fortunes made from oil on public lands. (Payments if desired) Licensed & Bonded Oil Brokers. Free Information & Maps of booming areas. Write:

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If you send this Coupon NOW you can get 100 GLADIOLUS Bulbs, imported from Holland, for only a penny a bulb! These bulbs from the flower center of the world will produce a rainbow of blooms in stunning reds, blues, yellows, pinks, purples, whites, crimson, violet and multi-color. These bulbs are small, blooming varieties already 1" to 1 1/2" in circumference. Any bulb not flowering five years will be replaced! Act now to get these wonderful bulbs in time for spring planting. Limited Time Offer. Send today only \$1.00 plus 35c for postage and handling. Orders sent C.O.D. plus postage if desired.

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NAME _____
 ADDRESS _____
 CITY _____ ZONE _____ STATE _____
☐ Cash Enclosed ☐ Send C.O.D. plus postage
DUTCH BULB IMPORTERS • Dept. GP-1403, Grand Rapids 2, Mich.

COMRADES IN DISTRESS

(Continued)

side was injured during an alert about May 1943 when I was a pfc serving with the **Air Corps Medical Detachment, Station Hospital, Hamilton Field, Calif.** Write me, **Charles Rose**, 724 Sidney Baker, Kerrville, Tex.

Navy

San Diego Marine Corps Base, Bn 1321 or 1322—My late husband, **Pvt Homer Dan McKenzie** (sometimes called "Dannie"), trained at this base. He suffered a heart injury from concussion of a bomb on **Iwo Jima**. He was at Iwo when the famous flag-raising picture was taken. When he returned to the States, he was taken to the Oak Knoll Hospital. After his discharge from this hospital he lived in San Pablo, Calif. Need to hear from anyone who knew him. Write me, **Mrs. Louise McKenzie**, Apt. 20, 201 S. 6th St., Las Vegas, Nev. Claim pending.

Corpus Christi, Tex., Cuddihy Field, Naval Air Station, Med Dept—Need to locate **PhM 3c Mack Leon Harris**, who struck the left side of my jaw as I was trying to wake him. Write me, **Roy E. Cunningham**, Box 218, R.D. 2, Robinson, Ill. Claim pending.

Daoussis, Spyros—Need to locate **Spyros Daoussis**, Navy Serial No. 879 94 32, with whom I served. His last known address was 611 W. 158th St., New York City. Write me, **James Karahas**, 2258 Cottle Ave., San Jose, Calif. Claim pending.

Farragut, Idaho, Naval Training Station, Co 447-43—About Aug. or Sept. 1943 I was hit on forehead by bowling ball. Need to locate man who helped me to sickbay and the pharmacist's mate or doctor who attended me. Write me, **Robert L. Palmer**, 1326 Sharar Ave., Opa Locka, Fla. Claim pending.

Farragut, Idaho, Camp Ward, Co 747-1 was injured in a swimming pool accident. Now need help on claim from **Glenn Fogel** and anyone else who remembers me. Write me, **Richard L. Cale**, Box 93, Atalissa, Iowa.

Newport, R. I., Naval Training Station—Need to hear from anyone who served with me in the Waves Galley or Galley D in 1944, especially **Jerome Hiller**, **Henry Landeroes**, **Zipito (Joe) Domico**, and **Charles McAvoy**. These men were working with me in the galley when the ligaments were pulled loose from the right side of my spine. I was treated as an outpatient. Write me, (former Ship's Cook 1c) **Oscar L. Martin**, 122 Park Circle, Old Hickory, Tenn. Claim pending.

Opa Locka, Fla., Naval Air Base, Personnel Div No. 5—In June 1945 I was stacking boxes on a trailer in the salvage yard, when the man driving the caterpillar started it. I was thrown about 15 feet and landed on my back on the tongue; I was knocked unconscious. Our lieutenant's name was **Moore**; our master at arms was from **Wash. State**. Need to hear from anyone who remembers me or the accident. Write me, **William Nuberry Mowery**, 708 Pearl Ave., Kannapolis, N. C. Claim pending.

USS Harry Lee—My back was injured while I was aboard this ship. Need to locate the doctors and carpenters who served in this ship in 1943 and 1944. Write me, **Ernest Fersner**, Route 1, Orangeburg, S. C. Claim pending.

USS Rodman—Need to locate **Lt Comdr Frank Foley** who was captain of this ship in 1942. It is thought that his home is in Boston or N. Y., and that he is about 60. Also need to hear from anyone who served aboard the **Rodman** in 1942-45. Write me, **Raymond Champine**, 9 King St., Fairfield, Maine.

USS Ward—My late husband, **BM 2c William George Griep**, served aboard this ship. He may be remembered as having had his leg in a cast for a while. Need to hear from anyone who served in this ship which sank in Dec. 1944, especially from: **R. H. Knapp**, **Scotty Fenton**, **D. W. Gruening**, **H. P. Flanagan**, **J. C. Peick**, **E. J. Bukrey**, **John Peterson**, **A. J. Fink**, **Donald Pepin**, **Frank L. Fratto**, **A. A. Domigall**. Write me, **Mrs. William Griep**, 10186 Camino Vista Drive, Mont Vista, Calif. Claim pending.

USS Yorktown, Marine Detachment, 1943-45—My head and ears were injured while I was a member of a 20-mm. gun crew, Battery #2, Port Side. Need to hear from anyone who served with me, especially: **Sgt Lloyd Luna**, **Pfcs Albert Dickenson** and **Clifford T. Hall**, and **Cpl Longern**. Write me; **Walter Brois**, R.D. 3, Miller Circle, Newburgh, N. Y. Claim pending.

Air

240th Aero Service Sqdn, Dorr Field, Arcadia, Fla.—In Sept. or Oct. 1918, I left the flying field at about 6:30 p.m. and went to my barracks. As I entered the doorway, I was struck in the eye by a ball. The eye was blinded by that blow. I was sent to the hospital but no positive results were achieved, although my eye was bandaged and I did wear the band-

age on it for some time thereafter. I may be remembered as the man who was jokingly called "Blinky." Because of a mistake when I was discharged, my records do not show that I was injured. I enlisted under the name of **Vincent Pizzo**, but later discovered that my name is properly spelled **Pizza**. Need to hear from anyone who served with me or who knows anything about my eye injury or the incident that caused it. Particularly need to locate the doctors who were stationed at **Dorr Field** in 1918, especially **Captain White**, who is thought to have treated me. Write me, **Vincent J. Pizza**, 380 Simons Ave., Hackensack, N. J. Claim pending.

436th Troop Carrier Group, 82nd Sqdn—Need to contact **Capt Mack** and **Sgt Richard Hennessey**. Write me, **Curtis (Porky) McMahan**, Route 2, Gadsden, Ala. Claim pending.

Wharton, England, Detachment F, Hq & Hq Sqdn, Base Air Depot—This outfit was at **Wharton** and later at **Liverpool**. In June 1944 I was treated at the hospital at **Wharton** for an attack of appendicitis. At the same time I was treated for fungus of the feet; medication was applied to my feet and they were placed in a sling for about three days. I was a pvt at the time, and was later pfc and cpl. I was a truck and jeep driver. Now need to hear from anyone who served with me or who knew me in the hospital. Write me, **John Griffin**, 346 La Marido St., Pittsburgh 26, Pa. Claim pending.

OUTFIT REUNIONS

Send notices to: **Outfit Reunions, The American Legion Magazine**, 720 Fifth Avenue, New York 19, New York.

Reunion will be held in month indicated. For particulars, write person whose address is given.

Army

1st Armored Div—(Aug.) **John J. Cullen**, 516 W. Eleanor St., Philadelphia 20, Pa.

4th Va. Inf, Co F—(Aug.) **R. W. Glaus**, 806 Duke St., Norfolk, Va.

5th Inf Regt—(July) **Robert T. Weston**, P.O. Box 2161, S. Portland, Maine.

19th Engrs—(Aug.-Sept.) **Mahlon H. Campbell**, 307 Rogers Road, Trooper, Norristown, Pa.

22nd Engrs, Co E—(Aug.) **John Gilson**, 1215

S. 21st St., New Castle, Ind.

23rd Armored Engr Bn, Hq Co—(May) **Leonard Marron**, Box 7, Newcastle, Nebr.

27th Div—(Sept.) **Lawrence Reagan**, P.O. Box 1403, Albany 1, N.Y.

34th Div—(Sept.) **Junior F. Miller**, 690 40th St., Des Moines, Iowa.

55th Arty, Btry B (AEF)—(Apr.) **Frederick J. Milliken**, 12 Puritan Ave., Dorchester 21, Mass.

77th Evac Hosp (WW2)—(July) **Mrs. Marion Cross Hill**, 1046 S. Kansas, Wichita 16, Kans.

103rd Inf—(May) **Leo Vigue**, 172 N. State St., Concord, N.H.

104th Inf—(Apr.) **Maj. Gen. Ralph A. Palladino**, 19 N. Gateway, Winchester, Mass.

108th Inf, Machine Gun Co—(Apr.) **Wm. Becker**, 67 Dorchester Rd., Rochester 10, N.Y.

109th MG Bn, Co D (WW1)—(Aug.) **William O'Donnell**, VFW Home, Lebanon, Pa.

121st QM Car Co and 103rd QM Regt, Co D—(June) **Harold C. Casper**, 685 State St., Hamburg, Pa.

126th Inf, Co M (WW1)—(June) **George Quick**, 644 Three Mile Road NE., Grand Rapids 5, Mich.

133rd Inf, 2nd Bn—(Apr.) **Robert Furnish**, 1315 7th SE., Mason City, Iowa.

135th AAA Gun Bn, Btry B—(May) **C. E. Miller**, 915 Fairfield Road, Hagerstown, Md.

164th Inf, Co L—(June) **Edward J. Murphy**, 203 Universal Bldg., Fargo, N. Dak.

166th MG Co—(Apr.) **Barney Baker**, 43 Tulane Road, Columbus, Ohio.

209th FA Bn (formerly 161st FA Regt, 2nd Bn)—(June) **Red Mann**, Toronto, Kans.

217th CA (AA), Btry E—(June) **Roy Rowley**, Crookston, Minn.

240th FA Bn—(Aug.-Sept.) **Charles Hirsch**, Box 228, Poseyville, Ind.

274th Armored FA Bn—(July) **Harold Williams**, 3144 Marr road, Everoad Park, Columbus, Ind.

299th Engr (C) Bn—(June) **Donald A. Miller**, 602 Oakdale Road, Johnson City, N.Y.

308th MG Bn, Co D (WW1)—(May) **John E. Brophy**, 8803 104th St., Richmond Hill, N.Y.

332nd Ambulance Co (WW1)—(June) **Harry B. Brown**, 16715 Kenyon Road, Shaker Heights 20, Ohio.

360th Inf, Co G (WW1)—(May) **Ernest P. Nitch**, P.O. Box 207, Bryan, Tex.

415th RR Tel Bn—(Apr.) **James J. Maher**, 3723 S. Rockwell St., Chicago 32, Ill.

454th Engr Depot Co—(Aug.) **Simeon J. Bogin**, 135 Crest Terrace, Bridgeport 4, Conn.

478th AAA AW Bn—(July) **Joseph F. Morell**, M.R. 1, Box 217, Rochester, Pa.

478th Engr Maint Co—(Sept.) **Charles S. Ostrander**, Box 149, R.D. 3, Waukegan, Ill.

626th TD Bn—(Apr.) **Fred O. White**, 18 Spring Park Ave., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

724th Ry Operating Bn (WW2)—(June) **E. A. Jacob**, 15505 Park Grove, Detroit 5, Mich.

732nd Ry Operating Bn—(May) **John Ciesla**, 2629 Marwood St., River Grove, Ill.

964th Engr Maint Co—(July) **Clifford D. Creighton**, 107 Oak Park Drive, E. Peoria, Ill.

967th FA Bn & 176th & 228th FA Regts—(Apr.) **F. A. Donatelli**, 56 Holly Blvd., Hampton Lakes, Vincentown, N.J.

1127th and 1400th MP Companies—(Aug.) **Frank Farina**, 1001 Serrill Ave., Yeadon, Pa.

Tank Corps (WW1)—(Apr.) **John J. Conlon**, 9811 Queens Blvd., Forest Hills, N.Y.

USS Thomas Stone (Soldiers who traveled in this ship)—(May) **Ed Wawrzyniak**, 6318 Hudson St., Baltimore 24, Md

Navy

5th Marine Div—(June) **Joseph Raspilair, Jr.**, 38 51st St., Gulfport, Miss.

19th Seaahees—(Sept.) **Herbert McCallen**, 655 E. 14th St., New York 9, N.Y.

52nd Seaahees—(Aug.) **Herbert Wardlaw**, Box 128, Altheimer, Ark.

104th Seaahees—(June) **Ed Hosey**, Box 2465, Browns Mills, N.J.

Calif. Naval Militia—(Apr.) **Capt W. J. Ashley**, 630 Mason St., San Francisco, Calif.

Seaahee Vets of America—(Aug.) **Mrs. Leo F. Crowley**, 14035 Longacre Road, Detroit 27, Mich.

USS Black and USS Kidd—(Aug.) **Harold F. Monning**, 310 E. 8th St., Kewanee, Ill.

USS Nevada—(Oct.) **W. E. Larson**, 4019 W. 176th St., Torrance, Calif.

USS Thomas Stone—(May) **Ed Wawrzyniak**, 6318 Hudson St., Baltimore 24, Md.

Air

13th Air Depot Group, 13th Supply Sqdn—(July) **Carl A. Herbig**, 521 Western Union Bldg., Atlanta 3, Ga.

30th Air Depot Group—(Aug.) **Charles C. Ponnter**, 2223 Ravenwood Ave., Dayton 6, Ohio.

87th Supply Sqdn and 878th Repair Depot Sqdn—(July) **John Wilcox**, 275 E. 211th St., Euclid 23, Ohio.

148th Aero Sqdn (WW1)—(Nov.) **Capt. Neil M. Goen**, 14 Gardenia Drive, Melbourne, Fla.

302nd Depot Repair Sqdn—(June) **R. F. Stierman**, 2955 Balke St., Dubuque, Iowa.

385th Bomb Group—(Aug.) **R. G. Weikert**, 719 Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Indianapolis 4, Ind.

THE AMERICAN LEGION NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS JANUARY 31, 1957 ASSETS			
Cash on hand and on deposit....	\$	441,803.98	
Receivables		244,425.84	
Inventories		546,504.72	
Invested Funds		1,652,680.39	
Trust Funds:			
Overseas Graves Decoration			
Trust Fund	\$	259,966.51	
Employees Retirement			
Trust Fund		2,136,513.91	2,396,480.42
Real Estate		978,243.65	
Furniture and Fixtures,			
less Depreciation		222,049.60	
Deferred Charges		130,023.23	
			\$6,612,211.83
LIABILITIES, DEFERRED REVENUE AND NET WORTH			
Current Liabilities	\$	351,652.55	
Funds restricted as to use.....		39,197.76	
Deferred Income		1,501,076.38	
Trust Funds:			
Overseas Graves Decoration			
Trust Fund	\$	259,966.51	
Employees Retirement			
Trust Fund		2,136,513.91	2,396,480.42
Net Worth:			
Reserve Fund	\$	23,852.30	
Restricted Fund		19,213.15	
Real Estate		978,243.65	
Reserve for Washington			
Building		18,529.37	
Reserve for Reha-			
bilitation		482,313.54	
Reserve for Child			
Welfare		14,239.42	
		\$1,536,391.43	
Unrestricted			
Capital		787,413.29	2,323,804.72
			\$6,612,211.83

RACKETS IN YOUR HOME

(Continued from page 15)

Promises of earnings that range from \$25 to \$150 a week are the stock in trade of the homework promoters. These figures are frequently featured in the advertising. The testimony of thousands of disillusioned homeworkers and the investigations of Better Business Bureau, the Post Office Department, and the Federal Trade Commission, however, tell another and a sadder tale. The fact is that in most cases, the homeworker makes little or nothing, and frequently he actually loses money on the whole transaction.

The Post Office Department investigated the specific offer we have been discussing. Postal inspectors found that, accepting the company's statements and figures at face value, the average amount that could be earned by a homeworker participating in the plan would be 45¢ a week. A Better Business Bureau experiment, the results of which have been confirmed time and time again, showed the following balance sheet for addressing and mailing 250 post cards for a homework promoter:

\$1.00	for information (sent to promoter)
\$5.00	for 250 double cards (sent to promoter)
\$10.00	for stamps to mail cards
\$16.00	Total Expense
\$2.00	Profit (two orders returned)
\$14.00	NET LOSS ON "HOME WORK" EFFORT

Finally, there is the question of the quality and value of the merchandise which the promoter sells through homework schemes and the demand which may exist for these items. In their advertising literature the promoters frequently claim that the demand for their "quality" products far exceeds the supply, and that the items will sell "like hotcakes."

Actually, the merchandise offered by the promoters is often cheap and shoddy, and is being sold for tremendously inflated prices. There is frequently little or no demand for such useless junk.

Better Business Bureau files record a homework scheme in which the item of merchandise was a half pound of "fire proofing salt." The promoter's price for this item was \$4.98. A half pound of the same item was selling for \$.38 at retail stores.

No matter how you look at it, therefore, the promoter wins and the homeworker loses. The promoter gathers in a large harvest of dollars simply for his "instructions." He makes further huge profits on any of his shoddy merchandise that the homeworkers manage to sell for him. The homeworker does all the work. And, in exchange for his serv-

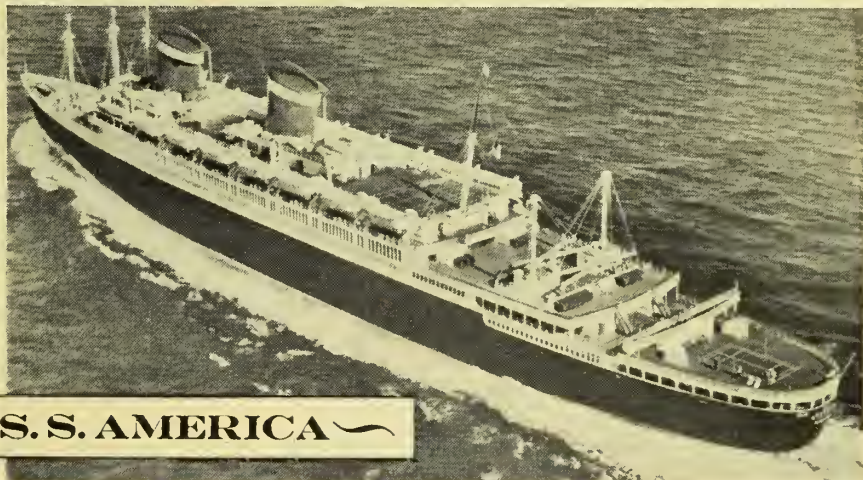


**More . . . and more . . . and more
ECHO SPRING answers the call
for truly smooth
Kentucky Straight Bourbon**

No finer bourbon ever came out of Kentucky. And yet Echo Spring comes to you at a price lower than most other

Kentucky Bourbons. For a truly smooth bourbon call for Echo Spring again...and again...and again.

STRAIGHT BOURBON WHISKEY...86 PROOF...ECHO SPRING DISTILLING COMPANY, LOUISVILLE, KY.



Official Legion Flagship

*American Legion Pilgrimage to Europe
September 1957*

Arrive rested and relaxed. Sail on the Official Legion Flagship, from New York, September 20.

Other Pilgrimage Sailings from New York: s.s. UNITED STATES, world's fastest liner: September 6 and 19, s.s. AMERICA: August 30.

Convenient sailings from Europe during Oct. and Nov. for return transportation of Legionnaires.

The s.s. UNITED STATES and AMERICA operate in regular service between New York and Ireland, England, France and Germany.

CONSULT YOUR TRAVEL AGENT OR

UNITED STATES LINES

ONE BROADWAY, NEW YORK 4, N. Y., Tel.: DIgby 4-5800

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE • APRIL 1957 • 45

ices, the homemaker makes either next to nothing, or he may actually lose on the deal.

"Piece work" schemes are another favorite dodge of certain homework racketeers. A typical advertisement placed by the promoter of such a scheme read as follows:

\$100 monthly for doing assembly work at home."

Another advertisement placed by a piece work promoter read:

"Sewing machine owners—earn extra cash."

Advertisements for these schemes do not disclose that it is up to the purchaser to sell the completed items. Persons who respond to the advertisements are urged to purchase "instructions" and "materials" for assembling such merchandise as costume jewelry, bow ties, aprons, baby shoes, and even dog tags. After the homemaker has assembled these items, he must then see if he can find a market for them.

The so-called "kits" supplied (for a price) are sometimes ludicrous. For example, in a scheme involving dog tags, the "kit" was sold for \$2. The "assembly work" consisted of attaching a small chain to a connector and running it through a hole in the tag!

There is a prominent variation of this scheme in which the promoter promises to buy back the materials which the homemaker has assembled. A typical advertisement for one of these schemes read as follows:

"LADIES—Turn your spare time into money and paint novelties for me at home. No experience necessary. I teach you free and furnish all material except paints."

Another promoter ran this ad:

"WE PAY YOU up to \$5 a dozen for initials or monograms, varying according to styles of initials

worked on. You should easily finish 30 dozen per week."

Older ladies who are experts at sewing and embroidery are among the favorite victims of this racket.

After purchasing the "instructions" and "working kit," the happy homemaker begins to turn out the finished handiwork, which is often of a very high grade. When the work is completed, the homemaker mails it to the firm with the pleasant expectation of receiving a check. She is often very pleased with herself that she has found such a wonderful way to make profitable use of her best talents and abilities.

Then comes the rude awakening. The homemaker receives a form letter from the firm, informing her that her work is "not good enough" or "not up to our standards," and therefore cannot be accepted by the firm.

The homemaker is baffled, and her pride is sometimes deeply hurt by this letter. Nevertheless in many cases she gamely makes another effort, devoting twice or three times as much effort to make the product perfect.

The second batch is sent in—and the homemaker receives the same form letter back from the firm.

The promoters of this scheme have little or no intention of buying anything back from the homeworkers.

There is one group of homework promoters who do not even bother to handle merchandise. They find that it is easier, and very profitable, to sell nothing but "instructions." They have therefore dreamed up "professional instructions" for starting various part-time businesses at home, such as typing, envelope addressing, home printing bureaus, mail-order businesses, photo-coloring, making of greeting cards and Christmas cards, home news bureaus, and public bookkeeping.

These instructions are likely to be worthless. For example, one promoter offered instructions on how to start a catalog addressing business at home. In exchange for the victim's dollars, he merely sent out a list of mail-order companies, suggesting that the prospective homemaker write to these companies offering to furnish names and addresses from telephone directories!

The "instructions" sent out by another promoter on "How to Renovate Neckties at Home" told the victim to cut out the soiled part of a neckties and sew the two pieces together. A course on "Candy Making at Home" suggested that the homeworkers go around trying to sell candy to neighbors.

The advertisements used for the sale of such "instructions" are frequently misleading and fraudulent. For example, a typical ad intended for the sale of a set of instructions read as follows:

"LONGHAND addressers needed by large mail-order concern. Piece work home, spare time."

Another advertisement made the following rosy promises:

"EASY MONEY AT HOME. Be your own boss. Make \$25 to \$75 a week at home in your spare time. We guarantee to make you a show card writer by our own simple method."

Certain homework promotions involve the sale of a major item of equipment for the homemaker along with a course in how to use the machine and how to set up a business. For example, certain racketeers have offered hosiery-knitting machines to the public along with a "course" in how to operate these machines and how to conduct a business at home by providing retail outlets with knitted goods.

The demand for the finished product, of course, is greatly exaggerated. Sometimes the promoters promise that work will be provided by local stores or local cleaning establishments. They frequently tell the prospective homeworkers that they "have been chosen" for the deal because of their well-known abilities. In other cases, the racketeers have given meaningless "aptitude tests," which everybody of course passes. One scheme involving hosiery-knitting machines took in more than \$6,000,000 from cripples, shut-ins, and others who could ill afford to lose the major investments involved in the purchase of such equipment.

At this point, you are perhaps ready to exclaim "Why doesn't somebody do something?"

The answer is: a lot of things are being done to stamp out the vicious homework racket. Many fraud orders have been issued by the Post Office Department which have put homework gyps out of business. The Federal Trade Commission has issued orders prohibiting cer-



AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE "Tourist class is in the boat over there!"

tain racketeers from plying their shady trade. Better Business Bureaus, who have received tremendous numbers of complaints from the public about homework rackets, are doing their best to warn the public about the schemes, and to publicize the activities of individuals who operate such schemes.

Strong efforts are also being made to prevent the advertising from appearing. Responsible newspapers and magazines are scrutinizing advertising offers of this type with great care, in an effort to protect their readers.

Unfortunately, these combined efforts have so far failed to put an end to the racket. One of its worst evils is the fact that, although phony homework operations can eventually be identified and stopped by the authorities, there is little redress for those who have already lost their money which the promoter keeps — promoters know this, and they make hay while the sun shines.

The advertising itself is so tricky and misleading that it sometimes fools the advertising departments of the publications to which it is submitted. And, if one newspaper or magazine rejects the advertising, the promoter tries another, and another, until he succeeds in getting it placed.

The response from readers is prompt, and the promoter can make a large amount of money in a very short period

of time. The efforts to catch up with him, meanwhile, proceed at a slow pace. Complaints must first be received. An investigation must be commenced, and a case must be developed. By the time all this work is done, the promoter may have changed the name of his company, discontinued his promotion, or started another one under a new name in another area of the country.

For all these reasons, the fight against the homework racket is far from won, and the only decisive way to beat it is to inform the public about the scheme on a broad scale. Forewarned is forearmed. When the promoters can no longer make any money at their racket, the problem will be solved.

When you read advertisements which offer plans for earning money at home, always keep the following points in mind:

- (1) Racketeers in this field are *not* offering any salaried employment, and are *not* interested in setting you up in a remunerative business operation at home. These crooks are interested only in selling instructions and/or merchandise to you.
- (2) It is characteristic of homework frauds that the promoter will ask for some money for "instructions" or "merchandise" *before* revealing the nature of his deal.

In other words, you have to pay to find out. This should always serve as a warning signal. Don't send a cent until you have checked with your local Better Business Bureau or Chamber of Commerce.

If you are interested in establishing a part-time business at home, don't pay money for the worthless instructions and materials being offered by gyps. Instead, write to the Small Business Administration of the U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C., and request Business Service Bulletins #95 and #98 on the subjects "Information and References on Home Businesses" and "Information and References on Handicraft and Home Products for Profit."

Information on employment at home is frequently available from your State Employment Office and from reputable commercial employment agencies.

Everybody gains when ambitious persons set themselves up in profitable activities at home. The homemaker gets something for his efforts, and the economy benefits from the increase in useful labor that this work represents. It's high time to clear the gyps out of this field, and to divert the tremendous sums of money that they have been securing from their frauds back into the legitimate American community. THE END

VETERANS: What would you say to these boys facing service?

BOB wants to be a draftsman. What does the Army offer him?

JOE wants to work with guided missiles. What does the Army offer him?

ART wants to travel overseas. What does the Army offer him?

Young men constantly look to experienced veterans like you for straight facts on Army service. Sometimes it is difficult for you to keep up-to-date on Army opportunities, and the Army would like for you to know three important facts that meet the needs of young men like Bob, Joe and Art.

For Bob: choice of job training. High school graduates can choose their Army training *before* they enlist. Over 100 courses are offered—drafting, mechanics, photography, electronics, practically everything! And it's *guaranteed* before enlistment.

For Joe: choice of branch. He can enlist directly into the Army Antiaircraft Command for the work he wants. This option lets young men pick their spot. Infantry, Armor, Signal Corps, Engineers, Artillery, Airborne,

many more—they name it and it's *guaranteed* before enlistment.

For Art: choice of travel. Under the new Unit Rotation program he may plan his overseas service—whether in Europe, the Far East or Alaska. This Army travel is *guaranteed* before enlistment.

With these facts you can show young men that they will get *choice*, not chance, in the Army. For further details on various Army programs available to them, why not direct them to their local Army Recruiter?



THE WAR OF THE FENCES

(Continued from page 13)

Gibson's warlike Uncle Sam was a grand figure of homely, Lincolnesque dignity. The Gibson Girl became Columbia, still lovely and appealingly feminine, but now a lady of martial ardor. The artist marched the German war lords across his drawing-board at the pen's point. Ludendorff, cold and ruthless. Hindenburg, heavy-featured and gross. The thin, cruel hauteur of the Crown Prince. The Kaiser, hollow-eyed, despicable with cringing bravado, his hands bloody, the mark of Cain upon his forehead. These were cartoons intended to make Americans fighting mad and they did. Profiteers and slackers took a beating. One of the finest Gibson war pictures was the drawing captioned "Here he is, sir," in which a mother offers Uncle Sam her sturdy son. Gibson's son, Langhorne, who posed for the boy in the drawing, lived up to its challenge. As soon as he was old enough, he left college to enlist in the Navy and served on a destroyer through the latter months of the war.

From the fences pretty Fisher and Christy girls implored the public to buy war bonds. A Christy beauty in a sailor suit announced, "Gee, I wish I were a Man. I'd join the Navy." Adolph Tridler pictured women munitions workers doing their bit and exhorted, "For every fighter a woman worker. Care for her through the Y.W.C.A." Flagg mustered Marines, and Benda celebrated our Polish allies. Wallace Morgan, drawing a jolly sailor manning a galley range, urged, "Come on, you sea-cooks." Falls' infantryman with slung rifle and arms full of volumes told people that "Books are wanted for our men in camp and 'Over There.'" Jonas Lie's shipbuilders

hammered and riveted. Leyendecker's coalers stoked, and his gun crews took battle stations. Charles Livingston Bull's lively portrait of a bass was an appeal to the public to eat more fish and save

the earth," was the legend beneath Joseph Pennell's vivid representation of an air raid on New York. Bombs burst around the Statue of Liberty, stark against the glaring background of a blazing city. "My idea," the artist wrote, "was New York City bombed, shot down, burning, blown up by the enemy." Though long-range bombers and guided missiles were far in the future, such a disaster then seemed well within the realm of possibility to Americans after the Zeppelin bombings of London.

Wallace Morgan, Henry Dunn, Ernest Peixotto, George Harding, Harry Townsend, J. André Smith, W. S. Aylward, and Walter Jack Duncan were commissioned captains in the Army and ordered to France. They sent back splendid sketches of the AEF in action.

In case anyone might have missed the regular-size posters, artists lifted the campaign to a grand-scale operation. Huge canvases, 90 by 25 feet, were erected in front of the New York Public Library. While watching crowds bought Liberty bonds, a succession of artists climbed up on scaffolding and painted figures from previously blocked-in outlines. All the branches of the service and the various Allies were represented in turn. Charley Falls took over assignment duties for this enterprise, and gave the Army to N. C. Wyeth, the Navy to Henry Reuter Dahl, and the major countries to other major artists. Painters, allotted smaller nations such as Czechoslovakia and Liberia, were slightly miffed, but they came through. It was Charles Dana Gibson, fittingly, who was assigned the United States.

Fini la guerre, as we put it in our AEF French. War posters came down from the fences like banners furled. The artists, deservingly celebrating their contribution to victory, met at a dinner where they presented Gibson with a bust of himself, executed by James L. Fraser, and a leather-bound volume of reproductions of posters drawn under his chairmanship. The book was dedicated to him by his friends and associates "in recognition of his services to the nation through the arts in the Great War." Veterans of the Battle of the Fences took keen pleasure in additional awards given Gibson, both as a symbol of their effort and for his own work. France made him a chevalier of the Legion of Honor; Belgium made him an officer of the Crown. Clemenceau expressed his thanks on a postwar visit to Gibson's home.

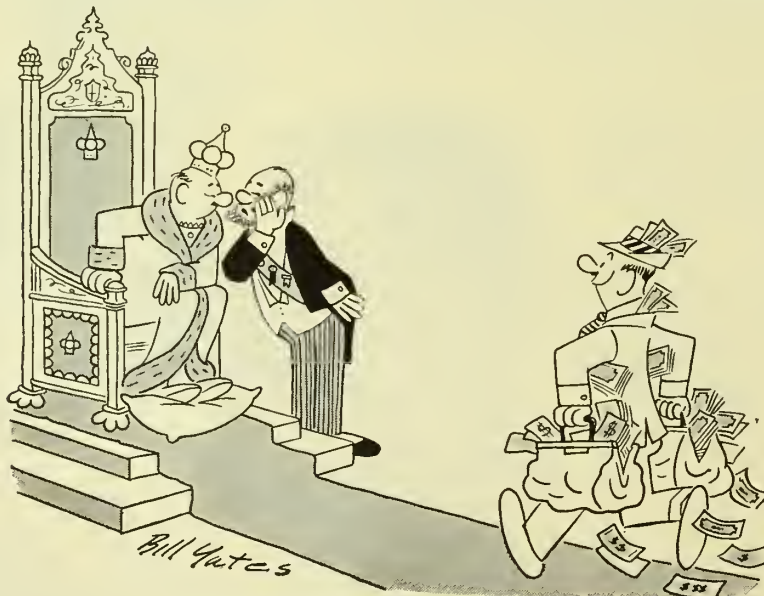
In 1944 when Gibson was stricken with a heart attack on a Maine island, his country showed its gratitude for his past services by flying him to New York in a Navy airplane.

THE END



meat for the men at the front. Our shortages of essential equipment prompted Gordon Grant's poster of a blindfolded skipper. It pleaded for gifts of binoculars with, "Will you supply eyes for the Navy?" Uncle Sam, painted by Flagg, pointed a finger directly at a beholder and bade him enlist to fight for his country. Recruits also responded to Frank Brangwyn's striking painting of a boat's crew abandoning a torpedoed ship, an all too frequent scene during those days of heavy losses to German submarines.

"That Liberty shall not perish from



"It's that pest from Washington again!"

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

show that a man might be a risk by his habits or traits of character. This is reasonable as far as it goes. Who is to say though just how far traits or habits will lead a person down the road to becoming a danger—or even a traitor—to the U. S.? This is one of the twilight zones where varying individual interpretations of norms or morality or righteous conduct can result in justifiable criticism against the security program. It is here too that the pseudoliberals and leftwing clique have had a field day of malicious criticism.

We who acutely realize the need for a security program must insist even more emphatically than the leftists that the rights of Government employees and defense workers are protected. We must see that constitutional guarantees are not endangered by arbitrary enforcement of the provisions of the security program. The pseudoliberals and communists, though they profess concern at the threat of civil rights, consistently endeavor to abolish or undermine the security program. We must recognize the program's weaknesses—but not to undermine or abolish it, rather, we must strengthen it and eliminate its shortcomings. We must make it work for the pur-

pose for which it was intended. If this intent is conscientiously pursued, such unfortunate incidents as the Wolf Ladejinsky case will not arise. Let us bear in mind we are not out to punish and harass American citizens but to resist the internal incursions of our Soviet enemy.

It will clear the air considerably if we go back to the premise of the security program: the Soviets—not loyal American citizens—are the enemy.

George R., a Government employee in the Midwest was recently suspended from his position. He had falsified his Personal History Statement, the information sheet used in the security program. It seems he denied any arrests, when in fact he had been arrested in December 1954 for drunken driving. The arrest resulted as he was driving home from an office Christmas party. At a police roadblock he admitted to officers that he had consumed two highballs; he was automatically booked. This was the first and only trouble George had ever been in. The investigation of course disclosed the arrest. Asked why he had falsified the Government form, he replied that if he had admitted it everyone in his office would have known

it since the clerical personnel typed the forms. Later he stated: "You know, I am not excusing what I did. It was wrong and I admit it. I do feel though that I am a victim in this entire affair." Asked what he meant by this, he continued: "Well, I read a lot and consider myself informed on public affairs. I know why we have a security program and am all for it as is every other loyal citizen. An incident recently occurred though that makes me think I am an innocent victim of the security program.

"The commies initiated a 'friend of the court' brief for submission to the Supreme Court protesting the Internal Security Act. There was little doubt who was behind it as six identified Communist Party members and the usual fellow travelers signed the brief. The thing that astounded me though was to see the name of Senator Patrick McNamara on the brief. I couldn't help but ask myself, 'Is it security to suspend me for denying a minor arrest when a U. S. Senator can associate his name with known Communist Party members and fellow travelers?' I'm dubbed a security risk; nobody even interviews him. Who's kidding? Is this security?"

Let's be frank about this. George R.



This map illustrates one of many Official Legion itineraries especially arranged by American Express.

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WITH AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELERS CHEQUES—SPENDABLE EVERYWHERE

is a victim of injustice in so far as our security program is concerned. His arrest has nothing to do with the security of the United States. We agree, certainly, he should not have denied it on his Personal History Statement, but what relation does his offense bear to that, say, of the Rosenberg's, or to the damage that has been done by certain politicians, educators, clergymen, playwrights, radio commentators, and other celebrities.

Real security for the U. S. does not lie in prosecuting the George R.'s in our Government for minor character deficiencies. It lies in forthrightly defining the areas where a man, no matter what his status or office, aids our enemies by encouragement, collaboration, or assistance.

The ultimate effectiveness of the security program lies in the hands of its administrators. Here too, the program can break down and deviate from the job it was designed to do. There is a peculiar psychology about the subject of security. Almost everyone—and particularly those who hold administrative positions in other lines of endeavor—considers himself a security expert.

Security is a complex, intricate, and specialized field. The fundamental error is often made, though, of appointing individuals lacking even the rudiments of investigative or security know-how to administrative positions in the program. The makeup of the Personnel Security Boards, for example, consists of one member of each of the Armed Forces and a civilian member. Nowhere is it spelled out that the board members should have had prior experience in dealing with the communist conspiracy or espionage. The fact that a member

may have had a splendid service record or that another member had a successful law practice in no way indicates he will be skilled in judging the traitorous intent of the participants in the communist conspiracy.

The Commission on Government Security was recently appointed by the President to review the security practices of the Federal Government. It consists of prominent and successful careerists in varied lines of endeavor. There is little doubt that these people will bring an objective and earnest viewpoint to their task. Nevertheless, if they are to obtain accurate information on the security program, they must get it secondhand; they must seek it from those who have the best knowledge of it. Their information on the communist conspiracy, espionage, and fellow traveler techniques will of necessity be furnished to them by the real professionals, the experts. Why go through a middleman when you can deal directly?

There seems to be a reluctance on the part of higher Government officials to utilize the services of men experienced in the ways of the communist conspiracy. Understandably there is perhaps an underlying fear that seasoned security men will adopt a too stringent approach to the subject. Possibly our leaders feel there is danger of totalitarian police state practices being initiated. Neither could be farther from the truth. Experience has proven that men accustomed to dealing with the bedrock of the communist conspiracy are not likely to fall into the error of penalizing innocent people through ignorance. Rather, they extend every effort to see that justice is done where a less experienced person would be stampeded into prema-

ture and hasty action, action that would adversely affect an innocent person's reputation and career.

No one, for example, thinks it unusual if a prominent criminal attorney is appointed county judge. He will not be accused of partiality in later judicial decisions because he previously defended felons. Earl Warren's experience as a district attorney did not preclude his appointment to the Supreme Court. Can we do less in the sensitive area of security where civil rights and constitutional guarantees are at stake? Can we continue choosing the administrators of the security program from well-intentioned but uninformed people?

Recently Michael L. was called to the security office about a month after he started to work for a sensitive agency of the Government. He had previously been a top technician in a small company. Through the persuasions of a Government personnel man he left his former job to go to work for this agency where his skill was needed. The security officer was a new man who interpreted his responsibilities rather literally from a manual. He started to review Michael's Personal History Statement. In the rush of moving to Washington, leaving his old job, and other necessary preparations, Michael had executed the statement rather hastily. Besides, he had always had a poor memory for dates and places.

For an hour and a half Michael was cross-examined by the novice security officer. Going by the book, this fellow tried to put the worst possible interpretation on innocent errors. At the end of the unpleasant session he reached the obvious conclusion that Michael was no security risk.

Some time later Michael discussed this with me. "A while back in New York City," he said, "Soviet secret police were able to kidnap Russian seamen who had asked political asylum in the U. S. They were put on a plane and shipped back to Russia and are probably in a concentration camp right now. Why doesn't the Government start its security program with the foreign agents responsible for such outrages here in America? You waste your time and mine asking silly questions while strong-arm goons parading as diplomats aren't even touched." Score a point for Michael.

Michael's interview made the country neither more nor less secure. It irritated a loyal American and almost deprived the Government of a useful worker. Even the security officer was something of a victim in that he was merely implementing ill-conceived material contained in a brittle directive.

Insistence on arbitrary details bearing little relationship to security defeats the intent of the program. To better the program, we must rid it of the useless con-



"Two coffees."

centration on trivia. We must also raise the standards and objectives of security personnel to a keen awareness of what we're trying to achieve through the program.

Certainly a more practical approach to the security problem would be to put more emphasis on communists and Soviet espionage agents. If this were done *effectively* we would stand a much better chance of running down the sympathizers, friends, and contacts of these people whether they were in Government, defense work, or anywhere else. Why not concentrate on this practical aspect of security rather than on endless investigation and clearances of a great many loyal citizens?

Abraham Lincoln once said this country would never be conquered from without, but that the enemy would come from within. The enemy today is within; this has been demonstrated repeatedly. The enemy today is communism; of this there can be no doubt. And the peculiar evil genius of communism turns some people against their own country. It is from these people who have turned their backs on the United States that we must protect ourselves. These are the ones who constitute a conscious, willful danger to the security of the United States. They work diligently to enslave you and me; they are the menace.

But there are other people who, although they are loyal to the United States, are nevertheless a danger to our country. These are the security risks—not loyalty risks—people who for some reason (perhaps they are overtalkative or they drink too much) should not be trusted with information which would benefit the enemy. They may occupy important positions or very minor ones—it makes no difference; they are weak links in our security chain.

Obviously then, these people should not be employed in spots where they will be able to harm the United States; they should not have access to secret information. Surely the Government has the right to see that these people are not employed in these positions. Indeed it has the *duty* to see that they are not. But in carrying out this duty, the Government has another duty. And that is to see to it that security safeguards are established without injury to innocent people. In combating the danger let us not create another menace to our country; let us not drive a wedge between the people and the Government.

Let us instead improve the aspects of the security program which sometimes harass and alienate loyal persons. Let us improve the administration of the security program so that it will be watertight against our enemies and their unwitting helpers and eminently fair and just to all who come within its scope.

THE END

PILGRIMAGE TO PLYMOUTH

(Continued from page 17)

for them, Dutch influence seemed to be altering their British ways, and war with Spain threatened. For these reasons they decided on a daring move—and sailed on the *Mayflower* into history.

Bradford, a born leader, was to be Governor of Plymouth Colony for most of his life; he was re-elected 30 times. He wrote the famous *History of Plymouth Plantations*, which was not published in full until 1856, and which forms the basis for all accounts of the colony. Every page of this history reveals the high character and sincerity of the author.

William Brewster, educated at Cambridge, was the chief member of the Scrooby congregation. After their migration to Holland they were known as Pilgrims. Brewster became an elder of their church at Leyden and is the sole religious leader on the *Mayflower*. He was to act as pastor of the Plymouth Colony until 1629. But since he was not ordained, he carefully confined his ministry to services of prayer and praise only; he would not administer the sacraments.

Myles Standish, after serving in the Netherlands in the English army, joined the separatists at Leyden. He was immediately recognized as the military lead-

er of the Pilgrims, and at Plymouth was to save the Colony several times from Indian raids.

You spend more than two months on the ship and they are probably the most unpleasant two months of your life. The discomforts are both physical and mental. Mental, because it is, of course, your first crossing of the Atlantic. In 1620 this turbulent body of water is still pretty much of an unknown quantity, and we are always fearful of the unknown. And once the "Sea of Darkness" is crossed—if it is—there remains the unknown land with *its* dangers.

And these fears, allayed but not erased by your strong faith in and prayer to the Almighty, are combined with every physical discomfort—overcrowding (and its inevitable frictions), improper food which leads to scurvy, seasickness, dampness, cold.

All during that ghastly first winter in Plymouth when half of you died, the *Mayflower* remained in the harbor. In April Captain Jones offered to take any of you back to England who wanted to go. Not a one of you climbed aboard.

The *Mayflower* has no luxuries and very few comforts. It is merely a means of transportation. Yet, two babies are successfully delivered on board, thanks

WILL YOU SPEND \$2 TO SAVE YOUR HAIR?

How many hard-earned dollars have you spent to save your hair? How many hair tonics, gadgets, restorers, electrical devices, have you tried in the last few years—with no success? How many times after an unsuccessful hair-growing attempt have you sworn not to spend another cent on another hair treatment?

Yet, you buy the next product that comes on the market with hair-growing claims.

CAN YOU GROW HAIR?

Doctors who have spent a lifetime studying hair and hair growth have concluded that nothing now known can grow hair on a bald head. So, if you are bald, prepare to spend the rest of your life that way. Accept it philosophically and quit spending hard-earned dollars on hair growers.

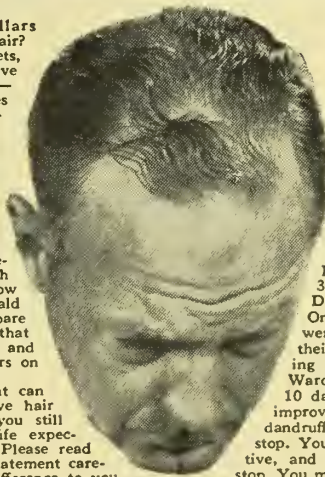
If you can't grow hair—what can you do? Can you stop excessive hair loss? Can you save the hair you still have? Can you increase the life expectancy of your hair? Probably. Please read every word in the rest of this statement carefully, since it may mean the difference to you between saving your hair and losing the rest of it to eventual BALDNESS.

HOW TO SAVE YOUR HAIR

Itchy scalp, hair loss, dandruff, very dry or oily scalp, are symptoms of the scalp disease called seborrhea. These scalp symptoms are often warnings of approaching baldness. Not every case of seborrhea results in baldness, but doctors now know that men and women who have this scalp disease usually lose their hair.

Seborrhea is believed caused by three parasitic germ organisms (staphylococcus albus, pityrosporum ovale, microbacillus). These germs first infect the sebaceous glands and later spread to the hair follicles. The hair follicles atrophy, no longer can produce new hairs. The result is "thinning" hair and baldness.

But, today seborrhea can be controlled—quickly and effectively—by treating your scalp with the amazing scalp medicine called Ward's Formula.



DOUBLE MONEY BACK GUARANTEE

In seconds, Ward's Formula kills the three parasitic germ organisms retarding normal hair growth. This has been proven in scientific tests by a world-famous testing laboratory (copy of laboratory report sent on request). Ward's removes infectious dandruff, stops scalp itch, brings hair-nourishing blood to the scalp, tends to normalize very dry or oily scalp. In brief Ward's Formula corrects the ugly symptoms of seborrhea, stops the hair loss it causes. Ward's Formula has been tried by more than 350,000 men and women on our famous Double-Your-Money-Back Guarantee. Only 1.9% of these men and women were not helped by Ward's and asked for their double refund. This is truly an amazing performance. Treat your scalp with Ward's Formula. Try it at our risk. In only 10 days you must see and feel the marked improvement in your scalp and hair. Your dandruff must be gone. Your scalp itch must stop. Your hair must look thicker, more attractive, and alive. Your excessive hair loss must stop. You must be completely satisfied—in only 10 days—with the improved condition of your scalp and hair, or simply return the unused portion for Double Your Money Back. So why delay? Delay may cost your hair. Ward Laboratories, Inc., 19 West 44 Street, N. Y. 36, N. Y. © 1956

Ward Laboratories, Inc. Dept. 41

19 West 44 Street, New York 36, N. Y.

Rush Ward's Formula to me at once. I must be completely satisfied in only 10 days or you GUARANTEE refund of DOUBLE MY MONEY BACK upon return of bottle and unused portion.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ Zone _____ State _____

☐ Enclosed find \$2, send postpaid (check, cash, money order)

☐ Send C.O.D. I will pay postman \$2 plus postage charges.

☐ Canada, foreign, A.P.O., F.R.G., add \$0.40 — No C.O.D.

DOUBLE MONEY BACK GUARANTEE

to the ministrations of Dr. Heale. They are Peregrine White, who was to leave many descendants, and Oceanus Hopkins, who was to die as a child.

Below the poop and the forecâstle are three decks. The first runs the full length of the center of the ship, from the galley bulkhead forward to the tiller-room door. It is low, barely allows standing room, and through the middle passes the mainmast from ceiling to floor, as it does below in passing through the second hold and so through to the main hold in the bottom of the ship and onto the keel timbers.

There are four tiny cabins, with four bunks each, under the poop. These are allotted to women and children. (There are 19 women, ten young girls, and one infant.) Less than a dozen rough box bunks with partial partitioning at each side are fixed to the decking. These bunks are assigned to the men according to their position in life—a very important consideration in these days. Other passengers sleep on the floor wherever they can find a space in the crowded confines. The only ventilation is through the gunports, although the *Mayflower*, of course, carries no guns. These are open in fair weather, securely fastened in foul. When they are open, there is the tangy, not too unpleasant smell of turpentine and salt fish, but when they are closed for any period of time, the stench is appalling.

There is a charcoal-burning brazier slung above a section of iron plating and a sandbox hearth in the center of the hold. This is the sole means of cooking for all the passengers on board.

What little warmth that is given off by this brazier is also the sole heat on the vessel for the passengers. But, then, it can only be used in fair weather. On the blustery, raging, frigid North Atlantic of the early winter of 1620 there is no heat on board the *Mayflower*, and the decks leak ice-cold sea water. It is a wet, inexorable cold the Pilgrims endure on their little ship.

Remember, you chartered the *Mayflower* for transportation only. The crew sails the ship and that's all they do. You had to provision the ship; en route you cook your own meals, take care of your own bedding, do your own laundry. On the rotund little vessel there is no bell to ring for an obsequious steward. Anything you need, you supply; anything you want done, you do yourself.

A hatchway brings us down to the second hold. It is even more crowded than the first since it contains not only as many Pilgrims as the first, but also serves as storage for extra spars, rigging, rope, and some of the lighter cargo. The only ventilation is through the narrow hatchway! The hold is lighted fitfully with candles set into vented tin boxes, which swing from the ceiling. There are

only a few cabins and bunks here between decks; all the open space remaining is crowded with bedding, where the Pilgrims of lowest social position sleep.

Another hatchway leads down to the main hold which is completely dark and completely airless. A lighted lantern hangs at the top step. Let's unhook it and explore this cargo space, which is below water level, at the very bottom of the little ship.

Sternmost under the tiller is a small spirits store, well and strongly padlocked. Next is a bread room, packed tight with barrels of biscuit bread, prob-



"Hello, Acme Sound Equipment? You just had some down here..."

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

ably the stuff that later blue-water sailors were to call hardtack. Then the water store, extending up for the height of two decks, wedged solidly with casks.

Farther forward, but still behind the base of the mainmast, are the settlers' gunpowder, lead, ironmongery, tool chests, and an assortment of agricultural implements, all interspersed with sacks of sand used as ballast to keep everything in place during heavy seas. Also there are boxes of trading goods, meant for the Indians—knives, bracelets of beads and copper, rings, scissors, copper chains, blue and red cloth, glass earrings, small mirrors, fishhooks, and balls of twine.

The hold is comparatively dry, just a little ooze here and there, nothing unusual.

Forward of the mainmast is the food—enough for the voyage and for a reasonable length of time in the New World. Most of it is in tubs and barrels, stowed in two layers and lashed to the timbers with a gangway down the center. Smoked beef and dried tongue are in sacks.

This hold is the domain of young John Alden, for he is the cooper and

responsible for all the barrels, tubs and casks—to be sure they stay tight and remain in good repair. He must repair immediately any that are made leaky by the rolling of the ship. His is an important task. Incidentally, Alden is neither a Pilgrim nor actually a member of the crew. He was hired by you; thus is your servant.

Refrigeration being a blessing still in the future and cooking facilities, as we have seen, being so sketchy, most of the food must be unperishable and require no cooking. However, the voyage begins with a small stock of fresh vegetables, chiefly cabbages, turnips, and onions (these are pre-potato days for you). These vegetables are cooked in quantity when the weather permits and later are eaten cold.

We lift a lid here and there, where we can, and sniff the contents. There are salt pork, peas, oats, dried salt cod, a little bacon, much smoked herring, flour, unmilled wheat, cheese, pickled eggs, preserved fruits. There are also a great many barrels of watery, light beer, many more than necessary for the voyage. This is a provision against the drinking water of the New World being no more reliable than that of the Old.

During the voyage a good quantity of food goes bad and has to be thrown overboard so as not to contaminate the remainder.

Forward is a roomy sail locker; here Alden makes his quarters, sleeping high and dry on 50 folds of sail.

For most meals you make a cold mush, using, for example, peas, meal, and bits of salt pork. This is doled out into wooden bowls and washed down with the beer. Coffee and tea—indispensable on ocean liners—are unknown to you Pilgrims.

Azel Ames in *The Mayflower and Her Log* writes: "Strong waters—Holland gin, and to some extent 'aqua vitae' (brandy)—were relied upon for the (supposed) maintenance of warmth. Our Pilgrim Fathers were by no means 'total abstainers,' and sadly bewailed being deprived of their beer when the supply failed. They also made moderate use of wines and spirits, though they sharply interdicted and promptly punished their abuse."

The same writer also discusses a serious problem on board: "Except as dried or preserved fruits, vegetables (notably onions), limes, lemon juice and the free use of vinegar feebly counteracted, their food was distinctively stimulant of scorbutic and tuberculous disease, which constant exposure to cold and wet and the overcrowded state of the ship could but increase and aggravate. Wretched conditions were prevalent on the ship."

Little wonder then why half of you died that first winter in Plymouth. You arrived, already enfeebled, in the dead

of a New England winter—to nothing but a savage wilderness!

Francis R. Stoddard, in *The Truth About the Pilgrims* sings this paean: "... one of the most remarkable groups in our country's history! They lived in stern times, and yet in the face of what seemed to be unsurmountable obstacles, they devoted themselves to their ideas and were willing to give their property and lives for conscience sake. They placed their trust in God and accomplished the impossible."

In addition to the multitude of other discomforts, it's an infinitely noisy voyage. Underway, in even a moderate sea, the *Mayflower* comes terrifyingly alive: the cargo clanks and bumps; there are the hollow echoes of slapping, vicious water; the wind tears madly and loudly at all the sails; the timbers moan and groan; the yards creak, chains clank. These, plus all the other noises of a wooden ship battling the seas.

Captain Jones issued orders that no one but an ordained minister can hold church services or preach on shipboard. And since there isn't a clergyman on board, no services are held. But in fair weather prayer and song meetings are sometimes convened under the leadership of Elder Brewster.

The water on board is for cooking and drinking only; none can be used for personal cleanliness or laundry.

Thus, rain is anxiously awaited and happily greeted. Cold as the day might be, you are on deck in the rain mopping up every possible drop of rainwater. Then you wash yourself, and sometimes, after a heavy downpour there is enough

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water to do some laundry also. You hang this up and it takes a long time to dry—hung either on deck or in the hold over the brazier. Even in fair weather you are allowed a fire only one hour every three days. Used thus sparingly, there is just enough charcoal to last out the voyage.

As already mentioned, there are very few days you can take the air on the waist deck; it is either storming or too cold, or both. You spend your days in the unventilated, frigid holds. That bra-

zier, of course, gives off a little heat; but the resultant smoke, which has no outlet, is almost more of a hardship than the cold. But then most of you suffer with seasickness or scorbatic sickness; so you are beyond caring. To understate it completely, it is an unpleasant journey.

But at last, after two months of these unmitigated rigors and privations, landfall is made at Cape Cod. The anchor is dropped in what is now Provincetown Harbor, and you promptly fall to your knees to thank God for safely delivering you. You go ashore to stretch your legs and get fresh water. Later, on shipboard, the men sign the famous Mayflower Compact. Then some of the men led by Standish and Bradford, sail in the ship's little shallop to explore the coast for a suitable place for a settlement. This is found at what is now Plymouth, and here you land December 21. But before that you hold your first Thanksgiving on Clark's Island in Plymouth Harbor.

William Bradford describes it: "... the next day was a faire sunshining day, and they found themselvs to be on an iland secure from the Indeans, wher they might drie their stufe, fixe their peeeces, and rest themselves, and gave God thanks for his mercies in their manifold deliverances. And this being the last day of the weeke, they prepared ther to keepe the Sabath." THE END

Take your family to Europe on the 1957 American Legion Pilgrimage for Peace

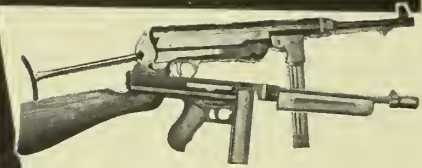


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How to Make Better Color Pictures. ANSCO, 75¢. A handbook which tells all about Anscochrome and how to use this high-speed color film to get outstanding still and motion pictures.

The Amish Year, by Rollin C. Steinmetz; RUTGERS UNIVERSITY PRESS, \$5.00. Life among the interesting plain people of Pennsylvania.

American-English Usage, by Margaret Nicholson; OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS, \$5.00. Clarifying the language as it is used by Americans and Englishmen.

With Second Army Somewhere in Tennessee, by Gene H. Sloan; YEARBOOK HOUSE AND MIDDLE TENNESSEE STATE COLLEGE PUBLICATIONS, \$2.75. If you served with the Second, and were on maneuvers in Tennessee between 1941-45, you'll want this illustrated record.

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Pacific Ordeal, by Captain Kenneth Ainslie, W. W. NORTON & CO., \$3.75. A sea adventure, telling of a seagoing tug which hauled four minesweepers across the Pacific.

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pooling of capital exceeds by far the number who participate through the pooling of skills. Of the 25 largest U. S. industrial corporations, 19 have more shareholders than employees. Our company has more than twice as many.

The fact that one corporation is larger than another usually means simply that it has more shareholders. Generally speaking, the larger a company is in capital assets, the larger the number of people who have pooled their savings in it. I think anyone who sees this point clearly will reject the notion that higher tax rates should apply to large corporations than to small ones. Or that, at a time when greater teamwork is our best hope, investors who join forces to do a job should be penalized simply for teaming up. It would be analogous to penalizing employees for working for a big company.

Abroad, the threat to investor teamwork manifests itself most frequently as nationalization. Anyone who sees the next 44 years as I do must conclude that the real problem of underdeveloped nations insofar as foreign capital is concerned is not to get control of that which has already ventured within their borders, but rather to attract the vastly increased amounts of foreign capital they urgently need. Instead of asserting the power to break their contracts unilaterally, nations needing foreign capital should be asking themselves if there is not some way whereby they can make pledges on which outside investors can rely.

I suggest that what is most needed is an affirmation by civilized nations that a sovereign power has the authority to make a contract binding on itself. Precedents to the contrary notwithstanding, world trade may be strangled in semantic redtape unless a way can be found to put an end to the absurdity that a sovereign power, like a minor child, is incapable of giving investors assurance that it will do what it specifically promises to do, and will not do what it specifically promises not to do.

Sometimes people seem to think too much about what may be legal, and too little about what is wise. I know of no better way of killing the goose that lays the golden eggs than for an underdeveloped country to intimidate foreign capital.

If, as I believe, teamwork on an ever larger scale is going to be required to solve mankind's material problems in the next 44 years, is that good or bad?

You may be wondering whether I envision a world in which a few giant companies control everything. I don't. There are jobs for which a big company is no more suited than a sledge hammer is for

swatting flies. Such jobs will always be done by small companies, partnerships, or individuals in business for themselves. To the extent that such enterprises are run by capable individuals who have enthusiasm for their work, devote themselves to it, and make the most of the advantages they have over big companies in flexibility, their future is secure and their number should continue to increase.

This is not just theory or wishful thinking. The number of operating businesses in our country reached a record high of four and a quarter million at the end of 1955. In 1929 the total was three million. It dropped below that in the depression of 1932 and again during the war; so the increase in the number of businesses in the last decade has been sharp. And, by the way, some of those that were small 10 or 20 years ago have grown pretty big.

Big business today is not an octopus that grows by devouring small businesses, but rather it is a central facility like a railroad or highway along which all kinds of small businesses spring up both to serve the big business and to take advantage of the new opportunities it creates. General Motors has 21,000 suppliers and reports that out of 12 and

a half billion dollars it took in last year it paid out six billion to those suppliers. Socony Mobil and its United States affiliates supply 2,700 independent distributors and 34,000 independent dealers who sell our products, and we buy from some 15,000 companies.

There are some who feel that while big business is necessary, it is socially undesirable, that it tends to exalt material values at the expense of human values. In my opinion such a view is without foundation. Let's look at the record:

Big companies instituted old-age pensions 30 years or more before our Government got around to social security. In my own company our pension plan dates back to 1903.

Big companies have led the way in introducing safety measures to protect their workers.

Big companies have set the pace in conservation and antipollution measures.

Are we to infer from all this that big companies are managed by more humane and statesmanlike men? Frankly I doubt it. By and large I think the men in big business have pretty much the same virtues and the same faults as the general run of mankind.

The social benefits of big business are

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both a cause and an effect of bigness. How a cause? In our competitive society companies grow big because they do a better job for the customer, the shareholder, and the employee alike. Pension and other benefit programs help to attract good employees. Safety measures, notably when a company is large enough to be a self-insurer, cut operating costs. Conservation is basically waste preventive.

How are social benefits a result of bigness?

Big companies must take a longer view than small ones, just as the pilot of a great ocean liner must look farther ahead than the skipper of a launch. When anyone takes the long view, economics and ethics rather frequently point to the same course: The hawker of patent medicines who passes through town but once acts on principles quite

different from the family doctor who is making a lifetime career in one community. That big companies tend to operate more in the public eye than smaller ones, and hence cannot expect their sins to be overlooked, may count for something too.

The point I am trying to make is that big companies' leadership in social benefits rests on factors inherent in their bigness rather than on accidents of managerial character. Thus it seems probable that they will continue to be good, and to do good.

At the beginning of my comments I said I would suggest courses of thought and action which appear to me essential if we are to contend successfully with the problems ahead of us.

First, we must recognize that the bigger the job, the more teamwork required to do it. In those areas where this team-

work can be brought about most effectively by a large business organization, we should encourage, not discourage, growth to the size needed to do the job.

Second, we must encourage capital formation and movement. To meet the challenges that face us, vast amounts of capital will be required for businesses of all kinds and sizes in all parts of the world.

Third, big business and little business complement each other. Neither thrives on the destruction of the other.

Fourth, both on the record and by their nature big companies have led and are likely to continue to lead in social benefits of many kinds.

Mankind's way to a richer life in a poorer world is clear. I have the utmost confidence that if we can but see the light, we will be guided by it.

THE END

A NEW KIND OF OLD-FASHIONED BREAD

(Continued from page 21)

and lease the magic brewery. From the Sioux City attic he dug out a complete file of his grandfather's reports. Within a year, in 1936, he had the combination — and the flour — that grandfather dreamed of. But perfecting the process for which U. S. patents were finally granted in May 1950 cost Dan another \$2½ million.

The wheat-germ factor occupies no more than 3 percent of the flour's volume; yet in totally independent analyses researchers from the University of Chicago under Dr. Anton J. Carlson and biochemists under Dr. Philip H. Derse at the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation have pronounced it the key to this flour's overwhelming superiority on all counts.

For low caloric count and minimum carbohydrates, enriched white flour compares unfavorably. Weight-watchers will also be glad to hear that wheat germ flour has more protein. It is lengths ahead on vitamin content and the vital trace elements (nutrients other than the big three: niacin, riboflavin, thiamine.)

Better for you than even whole wheat, wheat germ contains *seven times* more vitamin E than any bread going. Vitamin E is the heart disease preventive that is so helpful to recovery after a coronary too.

However, experienced millers told Brown he couldn't make flour like that. Grandma, they pointed out, got away with using fresh stone-ground flour because for home baking she needed only relatively small quantities. And she baked so much that her flour had no time to spoil.

You couldn't do that on a commercial basis, the millers warned. Commercial flour has to be stored. It has to keep. Dan went ahead anyway.

As proof that he was right in believing he could make such flour, today his process is patented here and in 32 foreign countries, with six more to come. It yields a natural wheat-germ flour that will not only make a loaf to rival grandma's best; it will also keep indefinitely at 55-90° F. Bread, sweet and crusty, was made from a barrelful of the stuff that had been stored and forgotten for four years. The U. S. Department of Agriculture and the State of Georgia found Dan's wheat-germ flour fresh and wholesome after two and a half years.

From the results of these tests, millers privately came to agree Dan had something worthwhile. But even if sure of a market, they said, how could they afford to shut down their mills long enough to switch over from ordinary flour? And what about the *cost* of conversion?

Dan has worked out with his engineers a system by which even the biggest mill can convert—*without loss of production*—in less than 30 days. The cost is merely a drop in the advertising bucket.

Consumer reaction has been more than heartening. When 500 Chicago ladies of The Illinois Club Women's Service Forum sampled three breads identified only by number, 421 said they'd buy No. 3 bread (Dan's) if they could get it. While only 263 said they baked at home, 291 said they'd like to with that No. 3 flour (also Dan's) because of its rich texture and creaminess. And 418 found the No. 3 bread the tastiest by far.

In Michigan sales of wheat-germ bread in test marketings soared 100 percent a year. Macon, Ga., had a 30 percent jump in 90 days. The important thing here is that the bread being tested was *not* labeled wheat germ. It sold on

taste alone, and the word got around.

When the U. S. Quartermaster Depot in Chicago tested 600 barrels of the stuff in two Army camps, 85 percent of the soldiers voted for nothing but wheat-germ bread from then on. Unhappily, they never got it. The year was 1942 and Uncle had other more pressing tasks. Washington, cautioning Dan not to let the enemy get hold of his process, promised to get back to him later.

It hasn't yet, though Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson has personally endorsed the value of wheat-germ flour to our national health and farm programs.

Why the holdup in giving the people of the United States, and the world, a superior flour that could have been made available two decades ago? Actually, at the present time it can be had only here and there—in parts of Florida, Michigan, Texas, Georgia, and Illinois. But that isn't Dan's fault, nor is it because of any lack of effort on his part. He'd like the whole country to share this bodybuilder and taste treat. To that end he puts in a 14-hour workday, including weekends.

Only now are results of all this missionary work beginning to show. For the first time the millers and bakers—the people who decide what kind of bread you're going to eat—seem to be in a mood to listen.

"Milling executives of companies representing 75 percent of our national capacity," Dan told this writer, "have assured me they will make wheat-germ flour available as demanded and required by today's bakers."

More and more independent bakers, needled by customers hungry for real bread, are eager to take the millers at their word. Right now these small bak-

ers' only source of wheat-germ flour is Dan's own six-story mill at Morris, Ill. But its 1,700 sacks a day—enough for 1,500,000 loaves a week—are only a puff compared to the typhoon of demand that Dan feels sure is bound to come.

Further on the bright side, advertising managers representing seven of our top 12 baking chains have seen Dan privately to map out campaigns for when enough local pressure from you, the consumer, forces them to market wheat-germ bread nationwide.

To reach such a turning point, this enriched industry had to come a long way. It had to stop thinking in terms of money invested in costly machinery which turned out flour of a sort, even if it did mangle the vital wheat germ. It had to stop thinking in terms of stopgap measures to restore wheat's nutritional values by dosing it with all kinds of oddments out of the pharmacopoeia. And it had to stop thinking in terms of using advertising copy as a substitute for the important element missing from its flour.

Obviously this called for some major adjustments in thinking, but in a free enterprise system it is necessary for suppliers of goods or services to adjust when their bosses, the buying public, call for changes. And they're beginning to insist on flour with the natural goodness left in. Where the new flour is coming into use, comparisons are inevitable; and the word is getting around to the effect that it's possible to get bread that tastes the way bread should taste.

Possibly you've tried the new kind of bread, but if not you will before long because its coming is as inevitable as

1958 model automobiles next year. And if you want to hurry the revolution in the bread business, start calling for it now. Not in a demanding way, of course, but persistently. Indeed, since some suppliers are a bit sluggish, it may be necessary to be ultrapersistent, with some of the crusading zeal that marks Dan Brown.

Incidentally, there's more than the zeal of a businessman that fires Dan when he's trying to sell wheat-germ flour. He wants healthier Americans, and he knows that a well-fed nation is a strong nation. Also, he'd like to see use made of his process to help whittle our wheat surplus by sharing with needy peoples a flour that is truly nutritious and capable of being stored indefinitely.

From sheer gratitude and affection, English-descended Dan Brown has himself, through Seumas MacManus, offered his wheat-germ process to the people of Ireland free of all royalties.

"I feel a tremendous debt to Ireland for my wife, Margretta Curry," says Dan, "and a splendid son, and now little Mollie."

Dan will tell you with pride and frankness that he not only loves his one-year-old daughter Mollie, but considers her one of the most convincing arguments for wheat-germ bread. When she was born at the end of 1955, he was 57, "an age when most men are having grandchildren."

A royalty-sharing foundation which Dan Hedges Brown set up as a memorial to his grandfather, Dan T. Hedges, is probably the most unshakable evidence of all that Dan means every word of it when he says he hopes a really good bread will help good people every-



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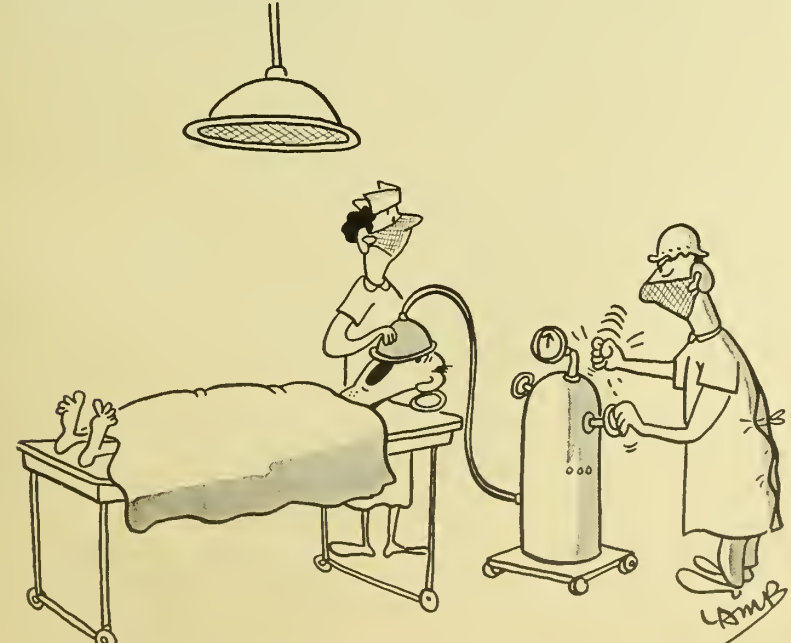
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where understand and assist one another. This foundation, set up under Illinois law, gives to charity 40 percent of all royalties on Dan Brown's wheat-germ process forever. Dan has earmarked 20 percent of his wheat-germ royalties for The American Legion. A shavetail bayonet instructor at Camp Pike in World War I, he helped found Sioux City's Monahan Post No. 64 in 1920. He also served as Adjutant and Vice Commander in charge of membership. Dan was later with William Randolph Hearst Post No. 478 in Chicago, and is now active in Morris' (Ill.) Post No. 294. His wheat-germ money will be used for academic and 4-H Club scholarships, awarded jointly by city and country Legion Posts to deserving boys and girls.

Dan is a prominent Mason and a good Episcopalian. But in line with his

benevolent philosophy, he is assigning 5 percent of royalties to the Catholic Archdiocese of Chicago where Samuel Cardinal Stritch has long been his very good friend. Another 2½ percent goes to the Franciscan missionaries. Chicago's Shrine Hospital gets 5 percent and Dan's University of Chicago fraternity, Psi Upsilon, 7½ percent.

To show that Dan Brown's spirit of good will is infectious, both the Imperial Recorder of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine and the editors of the Vatican newspaper, *Osservatore Romano*, have gone out of their way to publicize wheat-germ bread.

"Something big is happening," wrote Walter Persegati at the start of a long editorial in that semiofficial publication a year ago. "A new white flour for a real bread has been discovered. This makes good news for humanity." THE END

SHOOTING NEEDN'T BE A CHORE

(Continued from page 25)

safety would result from shooting at target clubs, where good safety habits are instilled by instruction, example, and practice. The New York State Conservation Department has figures to prove that the safety-trained hunter is 12 times as safe as the untrained hunter!

Better arms and ammunition would probably result. Target shooters are responsible for many of the advances in gun design and ammunition performance, because the target shooter can measure present effectiveness, because he constantly demands better equipment.

The price of ammunition would be favorably influenced. Any considerable increase in year-round target shooting would ease the present great seasonal hump in ammunition consumption (hence ammunition manufacture). This would mean more economical operation of ammunition factories, and the forces of competition would eventually result in most of these economies being passed along to the shooter.

National defense would be served by increasing the backlog of civilians who are really skilled in the use of firearms. According to the armed services, less than 2 percent of our young men drafted in World War II knew how to handle a rifle. More target shooting would also increase the manufacturing capacity of our civilian arms industry, one of the bulwarks of our defense system. Even now we are the only great nation with an extensive civilian small arms industry. Such industries in other countries are usually supported by the government. In America the industry not only costs the taxpayer nothing, but pays sizable taxes to the government.

Our international sports picture would be improved. The Olympics are supposed to be a great festival of interna-

tional amity. This belief was shaken at Melbourne when the Russian water poloists clutched their Hungarian opponents by the throats and the Hungarian water poloists, not backing down in Melbourne any more than their countrymen did in Budapest, grabbed the reds by the eyeballs. The reds were out to prove the superiority of their political and economic system, their manhood, and their fighting spirit by winning at Melbourne. We had ample warning that the Olympics had more serious propaganda significance than warm and cozy international camaraderie. We got ready in track and field and swimming; we practically ignored shooting and some of the other sports. Out of 21 medals distributed for shooting, Russia took eight. We got one lone third place medal. Some of the same emphasis applied to shooting competition which enabled us to clean up in the sports on which we concentrated would quickly correct this situation. The first step is to provide more places for Americans to shoot.

What can be done about it? Here is the situation: Millions of gun owners would like to take up some form of target shooting if more available facilities were provided and the target sports were set up to offer more variety and fun. Some progress was made shortly after the war, but the present rate of growth is slower. Everyone would benefit by an increased interest in target shooting. Here's how I believe it could be accomplished.

With even a little cooperation between all the interested parties it should not be difficult to create a new upsurge of interest in target shooting. Individual hunters should find it very easy to form gun clubs if there are no existing clubs

nearby. You don't have to begin on a grand scale. The various shooting associations (N.R.A., A.T.A., and N.S.S.A.) will give you material assistance, as will any of the arms companies. If you haven't enough people in your group, run a classified ad in the local newspaper, or put up a sign in the principal sporting goods stores. You'll be astonished at the response.

Space requirements for a rifle or pistol range depend largely on the nature of the backstop. An abandoned sand or gravel pit makes an ideal range, because of the steep sides. The .22 rimfire cartridge is relatively noiseless, but you need to be further from neighbors for centerfire and pistol shooting. Where a hill is used, cut the lower section back to nearly vertical to prevent ricochet. Steel plate baffles can be used to stop wild shots in flat country. Trap and skeet fields don't need a hill or a backstop. For a skeet field you need a clear space 600 by 300 yards, with the shooting semicircle in the middle of the long side. Add 50 yards to the long dimension for each additional skeet field (650 yards by 300 yards for two fields). Trap-shooting requires less ground, especially if the layout is located in open country where approaching passers-by can be seen. A space 100 yards by 300 yards will do. If the land is brushy or timbered, a site 300 yards square is preferred. For each additional trap, add 30 yards to the width (130 yards by 300 yards for two traps in open country). The basic idea is that no shot should be fired toward a boundary less than 300 yards away. Salt meadows, swamps, and other wastelands are entirely adequate as impact areas.

A good indoor rifle and pistol range can be set up in any basement having about 70 feet of clear space. This allows five feet for the skeet metal backstops, and 15 feet for the firing line and ready line. For a starter you can get commercial bullet traps for around \$20 each, or you can put up ordinary steel plates as baffles.

In making any plans for shooting programs the most important thing to do is to provide right from the start for all members of the Post or group who might want to shoot, not just for the competitive shooters. There should be a patterning target with yardages marked out for shotgunners. There should be a sighting-in range for big game and varmint hunters, with a special earth-fill backstop if necessary on a small bore range. If there is a slope near the butts or the impact area, a gravity-operated running deer target will add a lot of fun. Moving targets can be as simple as a bull's-eye in the middle of an old tire casing which is rolled down a trough. Surprise targets which can be operated behind the firing line

are not hard to set up. Even with the formalized sports like trap and skeet, special events can be run for the rank and file shooter. The New York Athletic Club holds a Hunter's Special for members and non-members who have never broken 20 targets out of 25 traps. Fee is \$5, which includes shells. The club even provides a class for complete beginners; in 1955 Class C was won by a guy who had only 6 hits.

There are many variations of these hunter's special shoots. On the small-bore rifle range you can have a match limited to sporting rifles so that competition is not restricted to the guys who want to invest in fancy target rifles. Not more than one in a hundred of the rimfire rifles in circulation is of the match target type. There's no law that says you have to score all your clay target

Chaplain's Corner

By Rev. ROBERT G. BALNICKY
McCutchen Memorial Presbyterian
Church, Union, S. C.
Dept. Chaplain, South Carolina

O Lord, Thou Who art the Commander of all the armies in heaven and on earth, we would thank Thee for continued guidance throughout the years. We confess our need of Thee. Without Thee we can do nothing; with Thee all things are possible.

Enable us to seek Thee while Thou canst be found and to call upon Thee while Thou art near. Help us to forsake any wickedness in our way of life. Cleanse our unrighteous thoughts. Then Lord, enable us to return unto Thee, and according to Thy promise have mercy upon us and abundantly pardon.

We beseech Thee to bring the blessings of understanding to the families and friends of those who have given their lives that we may be free to serve God and Country.

Enable us as Legionnaires to realize that the only hope for us as well as for the world is to get back to God. Use us toward that end for Thy name's sake. Amen.

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events in multiples of 25 targets. The cost runs a bit steep for the old-fashioned 100-bird event. Hold some 10- and 15-bird programs. If the club makes money, then it's easy to expand to build a range house, covered firing points, a grouse walk, a quail walk, and similar target games which more closely reproduce actual hunting conditions.

The cost of target shooting has, like everything else, gone up, but it is still not excessively expensive. The basic costs for establishing a rifle range or a trap or skeet layout are low. Hence most target clubs have very modest dues—usually no more than \$10 to \$15 a year. The cost of match ammunition for an afternoon's small-bore rifle shooting (100 rounds) is only \$2.26. A single circuit of trap or skeet usually costs about \$3.50 for shells and targets.

The best target rifles and shotguns are not cheap, of course, but neither are the best golf clubs or other sports equipment. One of the most popular bigtime small-bore target rifles costs \$140 complete; a popular trap gun, \$200; and the most popular skeet gun, \$145. You must pay the full freight to compete effectively in present big league rifle matches, but that is not the case in scattergun shooting. I have seen a Maryland shooter successfully battling through a shoot-off at Vandalia, Ill., in

one of the biggest trap events of the year, shooting a \$60 duck gun against a \$600 custom trap gun. Many clay target shooters use conventional field guns.

Nevertheless there is a definite need



The champion smallbore rifle team of Alamogordo Post 34, N. Mex.

for more target events that can be fired with hunting guns. "Cheap rifle" events can be held, with a price limitation on the arms used. Greater and more uniform year-round consumption of ammunition would result in lower manufacturing costs, and eventually in lower

prices to the shooter. The ammunition companies are not taking excessive profits; actually, they have a long history of being satisfied with a very modest margin.

All of the groups concerned—hunters, established gun clubs, sporting goods dealers, shooting associations, the arms companies, and publications appealing to men—could accomplish significant gains by a combined agitation for public target shooting grounds. The legislatures of all the States have recognized the obligation to provide recreation facilities for their citizens. It is necessary, however, for interested groups to compete for such funds as are available. In this competition the sheer numbers of the gun owners in the country are their greatest strength. And they have an exceptionally good case to make, because target shooting facilities require a small investment, can easily be made self-liquidating, and serve the causes of safety and game restoration as well as recreation.

It is downright silly that so many hunters should lose the chance to improve their skill and to gain year-round pleasure out of their guns simply because they don't know where to go to do their target shooting and don't know how to get started.

THE END

1957—THE YEAR OF THE ATOM

(Continued from page 23)

renheit. It then flows through a heat exchanger where it boils other water to make steam. This is fed at 600 pounds pressure through turbines which spin generators to produce current for the Duquesne Light Company's distribution network.

As is evident, an atomic powerplant is much like any other except for the reactor furnace. This is what gives the special benefits—and problems. The big fly in the atomic ointment is deadly radioactivity, the inevitable result of blowing atoms into two parts.

Since humans can take only so much radiation without injury or death, massive shielding must be installed around a reactor's lethal core. Heat transfer must be done in two steps—at least at Shippingport—to reduce chances of passing radioactivity on to the generating part of the plant. A giant dome must be built overhead to safeguard surrounding areas from the accidental release of fission products. Wastes must be stored or buried to prevent contamination of the air or river.

For the present awareness of this hazard is proving no bar to progress. This year two small A-plants are being brought onto line in California—one at Santa Susanna and the other at Livermore. The latter, a joint product of Gen-

eral Electric and Pacific Gas and Electric, has more significance than its 5,000-kilowatt size would indicate. It is a prototype of a 180,000-kw. station Commonwealth Edison is building outside Chicago, and will "prove out" many complicated design details for its bigger brother. The latter is scheduled to come onto line in 1960.

Among other leading A-plants to come are: (1) A 236,000-kw. giant north of New York City which Consolidated Edison plans to operate by 1960; (2) One of 200,000 kilowatts planned for completion by 1962 by a Florida utility group; (3) A 150,000-kw. station which Pennsylvania Power & Light hopes to start up in eastern Pennsylvania by 1962.

About ten other A-plants in the planning or initial building stages are moving ahead under the Government's "power demonstration" program. On these the Atomic Energy Commission and private or public-power sponsors share the cost. Federal money is spent with the object of offsetting some of the development losses such plants now entail, and to show which types are most promising. Congress is likely to wind up its current reappraisal of nuclear progress by voting more money for faster paced development.

Standouts in the demonstration program are the big 100,000-kw. and 134,000-kw. stations which Detroit Edison and Yankee Atomic Electric, respectively, hope to bring on line by 1960 at Monroe, Mich., and Rowe, Mass.

All these stations will provide the experience under ordinary operating conditions which is basic to progress. While encouraging private industry to take on such tasks, AEC concentrates on basic research as holding the best hope of finally getting atomic power costs down to competitive levels. The ultimate reactor, obviously, has yet to be built. Like the auto or airplane, it will probably evolve and be improved endlessly.

Meanwhile, a huge store of reactor knowledge is being built up daily as the *Nautilus*, the world's first A-powered submarine, cruises the oceans. The Navy is so impressed with her performance, in fact, that orders for more than a dozen other atomic subs are on the books. All except one—the troublesome *Sea Wolf*—will have the same basic type of power being proven in the *Nautilus* and at Shippingport.

Also ahead are a 33-knot atomic aircraft carrier of 85,000 tons, which will contain eight separate reactors, and a high-speed missile-launching cruiser,

(Continued on page 62)

ROD AND GUN CLUB

(Continued from page 28)

THE RADIO CORPORATION of America has just released details of a device that is going to make life rough for the fish. It's an electronic fish-finder. A portable machine a foot square and weighing less than 30 pounds, it uses an indicatorscope and a transmitter-receiver unit to give a continuous picture of activity under the water. It does this with focused ultrasound impulses transmitted downward through the water. Fish that interrupt the sound waves are projected as "blips" on the scope. It also identifies fish by size and type, and indicates the best spot to drop bait. It will be on the market soon, and then we can really pity the poor fish.

WE LIKED THE NEW Mercury 10 Trol-Twin outboard motor which we saw at the National Motor Boat Show at the New York Coliseum. The tiller handle features throttle and forward, reverse, or neutral speeds all designed for one-hand operation. This model offers an acceleration range from very slow trolling speed to 26 miles per hour. Its glide-angle underwater structure slides over stumps, rocks, and weeds. Exhaust is through the propeller hub; so it's very quiet. About \$350. Write Kiekhaefer Corp. Fond du Lac, Wis., for more details.

THE 1957 DIRECTORY of Camps is out. Approximately 2,500 camps are listed alphabetically by States. Information includes location of camps; name and address of owner or operating organization; number, ages, and sex of children served; fees; facilities; and program features. Available from American Camping Association, Bradford Woods, Martinsville, Ind., for 50¢ per copy.

LET US REMIND YOU again this year that if you haven't tried fishing in the various State and national parks, you are missing one of the best fishing bets in the country. Fish are stocked; all the information you want is yours for the asking. Just write to The National Park Service, Washington 25, D. C., or, if you are interested in the State parks, to The State Parks Service in the capital city of your State. You'll be glad you did.

CLAUDE WOODLEE, Box 122, Pleasanton, Tex., comes up with a simple gun gimmick: "If the stock of your gun is dull and scratched," he says, "heat some raw linseed oil and let it cool just enough so you can handle it with your fingers. Then rub it into the stock, preferably with your hands, but you can use a rag. It will gloss up the stock, improve the wood, and waterproof it, all in one application."

JOHNSON SEA-HORSE outboards for 1957 offer three motors that fishermen have found to their liking, namely the 5½ hp. at \$234, the 7½ hp. at \$264.50, and the 10 hp. at \$345.50. All have slip-clutch propeller protection, twist-grip speed control, and manual starting. Other models, such as the Golden Javelin 35, at \$635. Write Johnson Motors at Waukegan, Ill., for complete information.

AS THIS IS THE month that launches fishing in much of the country, we'd like to take a look at a few of the better fishing ideas that fellow Legionnaires have sent our way: William J. Raverty, 613 E. Cook St., St. Paul, Minn., has just patented a fish Skinner called the "Skin E Z," which he claims makes it possible for anyone to do a professional job of skinning a fish in five seconds flat. You work the gadget by slipping the fish through its holder, then pushing forward a five-inch blade which automatically penetrates just deep enough. The Skinner is lighter than a pair of pliers; it retails for \$3.50.

Dr. Bob L. Brosius, 32 North 6th St., Shamokin, Pa., has invented what he calls the "Handy Pak" landing net. It's a full-size net that folds up and fits snugly into a handsome leather pouch which you wear on your belt. It sells for \$4.95, is guaranteed, has a plated spring steel frame, and will hold more than ten pounds.

C. B. Shuman, 941 Stow St., Kent, Ohio, has put together two lures that are guaranteed to get the giant muskellunge and the biggest of largemouth bass. They are made of real fur and feathers, and look so real they fooled us. One is a fluffy, yellow duckling; the other a baby muskrat.

J. Dixon Baker, 4054 Thalia St., New Orleans, La., is peddling what he calls "Manning's Tasty Shrimp" lure. It is the only hollow-bodied lure of its kind on the market. Shaped like a shrimp, it is designed to take bubble-pellets which are inserted in the body and, as they dissolve, give the shrimp live action and fish appeal. At least that's what the man says.



GORDON L. STROBECK, 707 Short St., Irwin, Pa., is a man who is long on ideas. Here's one: "You won't have parts from your fishing reel left over," he says, "if you put large numbers on a white piece of cardboard or paper and clean the reel parts separately, as you remove them from the reel. Place them beside the numbers as you finish cleaning them. To reassemble the reel after lubricating the parts, merely put it together in reverse order, according to the numbers on the cardboard."

SOME OF YOU have asked us to recommend a place to send those trophy heads and hides and top specimens of ducks and pheasants that you collect every year. Paste this address in your memory book for next season: Richard Campbell, 304 Middlebury Road, Watertown, Conn. He's done duck, bear, and deer for us, and we've found that he is an excellent taxidermist.

If you have a helpful idea that pertains to hunting or fishing, send it along. If we can use it, we'll reward you with a hunting or fishing accessory. Address: Outdoor Editor, *The American Legion Magazine*, 720 Fifth Avenue, New York 19, New York.

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Hagerstown, Maryland

(Continued from page 60)

with two. Congress this year approved funds for the world's first nuclear merchant ship, as well. This is to be a passenger-cargo combination of 12,000 tons and a speed of 21 knots. It is set for completion in three years, and should prove to be the forerunner of an atomic-powered merchant fleet. Actually, atomic energy may already compete costwise with conventional fuels to power huge supertankers for long-haul service.

The question of costs is decisive in any outlook for the atom. It now appears that a decade or more may elapse before A-plants will generally edge out ordinary new facilities, costwise—at least in the United States. Advances are coming in such a rush, however, that no one knows when one will break through to reshape the entire outlook.

While waiting for atomic power's heyday, America can go on reaping mounting rewards from radioisotopes. Oak Ridge National Laboratory, famed Tennessee site of nuclear bomb making, handles 90 percent of isotope production. It makes these by exposing ordinary elements like cobalt, iodine, gold, and iron to radiation in an atomic reactor. These come out loaded with radioactivity, which they retain for varying periods whether heated, smashed, sliced, diluted, or whatever.

Oak Ridge has made nearly 100,000 shipments of isotopes during the past decade. Industrial firms and medical outlets each account for more than a third of demand, with government, schools and research institutions taking the remainder. Illustrating growth of use, only 100 firms used isotopes in 1950; today all users total nearly 4,000.

Mill and factory uses of tracer-isotopes and radiation sources make a lengthy list. It has been found that radiation will change the structure of plastics, giving greater strength and resistance to heat. Soaps are improved by checking how much radioactive dirt they remove from fabrics during washing. The best motor oils can be determined by exposing engine pistons and rings to radiation, then testing after a run to see how much of this radioactive metal appears in the crankcase.

Production techniques are also being improved. One example is the widespread use of radiation gauges to monitor continuously the thickness of rolled sheets of metal, plastic, paper, etc. Radiation is giving some unusual results in heatless, one-step cracking of petroleum. Radiation sources are replacing expensive X-ray equipment in detecting unseen flaws in thick castings.

In agriculture, scientists use radiation to speed "genetic mutations" in seeds. Plants can thereby be tailor made to fit special soil, climate, and yield conditions.

Examples are corn, oats, and barley with shorter, stronger stems that stand up in storm and wind. Rust resistance has been bred into wheat strains. Radiated peanut plants produce bigger harvests.

Other long strides have been taken in research on fertilizers and insecticides. Trees sprayed with chemicals containing tracers reveal that, contrary to earlier thinking, fertilizers can be absorbed through leaves as well as through roots. Isotopes also reveal what fertilizers plants will take up from the soil, thereby pinning down the best nutrients and methods of applying them.

Secrets of nature's complex, challeng-



"Once — just once I'd like to see what we would do to them if the Cavalry didn't show up."

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

ing process of photosynthesis are being prised open with the aid of isotopes. This is the magical conversion of water and carbon dioxide into sugars in the presence of sunlight. If this can be duplicated synthetically, untold abundance may well be created.

Atomic food preservation techniques are being tried out, especially by the Army, in an effort to cut spoilage without complicated packaging and refrigeration. Radiation is most effective in killing harmful bacteria. But it has the unfortunate effect of altering taste and structure of many foods. The process is considered a coming thing, nonetheless.

Radiation has also proved it can prevent skin rot and molds on fruit, inhibit sprouting of potatoes, and kill weevils in stored grain without leaving harmful effects. Another promising use is in drug laboratories, where special preparations that might be damaged by heat can be sterilized.

Such uses of radioactivity account for some fancy financial returns. The AEC's respected scientific member, Dr. Willard

F. Libby, estimates that they will save industry and agriculture between 200 and 300 million dollars yearly. He forecasts a rise in this to a billion dollars annually within a few years. "Were we to have no other benefits than the applications of isotopes to industry and agriculture, the American people would have a sound financial return on their investment of some \$15 billion in the AEC's far-flung properties," he concludes.

Other benefits derived from the atom cannot be measured in money but add up heavily in terms of better health. Doctors hold that radioisotopes are the greatest boon of modern times to medicine, that they have advanced such knowledge by 25 years. By tagging foods, vitamins, minerals, and drugs with radioactivity, then tracing these inside the body with ultrasensitive geiger counters, research workers are bringing vital bodily processes into full view for the first time. New diagnostic techniques that can be applied generally in a few years are emerging, and they are vastly improving the chances of treatment paying off in improved health and lengthened life.

Atomic diagnosis and therapy for cancer are outstanding examples of this work. Special processes are being developed for concentrating radiation in cancerous growths, reducing or eliminating their malignant effects. A leader in this research is Brookhaven National Laboratory on Long Island where a 6.4-million-dollar Medical Research Center is going up. This will have a 48-bed hospital and a reactor, making it possible to utilize many short-lived isotopes at the moment of their production. Completion of this medical research center is set for 1958.

One of the amazing atomic treatments concerns cancer of the brain. At Brookhaven doctors found that boron isotopes would collect in such tumors. They inject this into a patient, allow it to concentrate, then bombard the growth with a stream of neutrons from a reactor. This stream causes the boron atoms to burst in microscopic explosions that retard if not destroy the cancer without damaging surrounding brain tissue.

It may even be that the atom, in piling up such beneficial results, will eventually shake off the feeling of horror it produced upon its debut at Hiroshima and Nagasaki nearly 12 years ago. In spite of the ever-present threats and constant danger of nuclear war, atomic science is striving to turn down this broad path of progress.

What the peaceful atom has already accomplished can only be described as marvelous. Yet Shippingport and other events show that results to date are but portents of still greater things to come.

THE END



(Continued from page 4)

recently issued under the auspices of Georgetown University Law School, following an investigation sponsored by the American Law Institute. Any one residing near a military installation in this country can sympathize with law enforcement agencies abroad. In this small county of only 115,000 population, we have had five GI rape cases the past 30 days. A majority of all drivers arrested for intoxication are servicemen and women. Some California insurance companies no longer will write a liability policy for a GI under 25, or below the rank of colonel.

Paul Brindel
Novato, Calif.

TOPNOTCH RADIO

Sir: *The Daily Worker* for January 31 carries an article by David Platt entitled "How Some Educational TV Outlets Are Losing Sight of Their Goals." It starts out by saying Station WGBH in Boston, operated by a community group headed by banker Ralph Lowell, is topnotch. A couple of weeks ago on this station Hugh Gaitskell discussed the "Challenge of Co-Existence," and recently on one night they had the following: A talk by Zechariah Chafee, Jr., of Harvard, on "whether legislative bodies should seek out individual citizens and punish them"; an interview with Arthur Miller, playwright, on the status of the contemporary theater; a violin recital by Joseph Fuchs.

Alfred Kohlberg
New York City

REVVED UP

Sir: I don't think I've ever read a story that got me so revved up as "We Learned About Jap Prisons from the Inside," in your January issue. What the hell seems to be the matter with those "diplomats"? I think we need some new ones.

Blair L. Geedy, Jr.
Mifflintown, Pa.

ALL TO WASHINGTON

Sir: Americans have been told many times that communism and socialism are one and the same. Yet our nation plods doggedly onward toward socialism with hardly a backward glance, while lashing out at communism all the way. As a people, Americans clamor for the benefits of the welfare state. We promote those leaders who promise us every manner of aid and Federal handout. Never does it cross our collective mind that there are no bottomless coffers from which our

leaders can draw, and that our Government must first obtain the funds from us through taxes in order to give them to us in aid. Senseless? Indeed! But worse, fraught with ill omen, for in the process we must relinquish local control and turn over to our remote Central Government the power that goes with the money.

Mrs. Philip E. O'Connell
South Weymouth, Mass.

VOTE OF THANKS

Sir: At the recent Chaplain's Conference there was discussion of material to be used in the "Chaplain's Corner," and we passed a resolution of appreciation to *The American Legion Magazine* for making such a feature possible.

Rev. Bernard W. Gerdon
National Chaplain
Indianapolis

SUGGESTIONS

Sir: I like the Legion and always will but you get disturbed when you go to a meeting and find no rituals, no program—just bickering all the way. To correct matters I make three suggestions: Nominees for office should be thoroughly investigated by a committee. Reports should be sent to District and Department on progress made by the Post during the year, and if no progress is made the Post's charter should be revoked. The Commander should have a committee for every program and the chairman of each committee should submit a report at the end of the year describing the work done. This should be signed by the Commander and forwarded to the Department.

Edwin C. Downen
Cleveland, Ohio

FROM A BLIND READER

Sir: I wish to convey my thanks to *The American Legion for The American Legion Magazine*, which I have received. This magazine in my opinion is the most outstanding Braille magazine I receive. It contains vital information on current topics and problems and I read it all. My thanks to *The American Legion*.

Hilmer A. Hanson
Minneapolis, Minn.

WANTS CHANGES

Sir: It has been my contention that the Soviets should never have been recognized by our Government. I am for expelling the Soviets from the United Nations. Harry Bridges should be stripped of his citizenship and deported back to Australia, and the Communist Party should be outlawed.

Allen A. Stuart
Phoenix, Ariz.

Letters published in *Sound Off!* do not necessarily represent the policy of *The American Legion*. Name withheld if requested. Keep your letters short. Address: *Sound Off!*, The American Legion Magazine, 720 Fifth Avenue, New York 19, N. Y.

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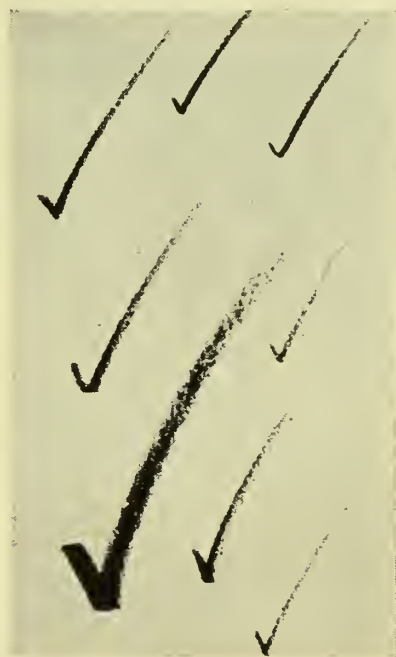
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ARTING HOTS

THE TRYOUT



Beyond the Law

The two types of people who have no compunction about taking your last thin dime are outlaws and in-laws.

— HAL CHADWICK

Work-worn

The doctor, driving up to a homestead to deliver the family's 11th child, said to the

father when he opened the door, "I almost ran over a duck out there—is it yours?"

"That's no duck," sighed the man. "It's the stork with its legs worn down."

— HAROLD HELFER

Feature Act

A young man and a young woman reported to the circus for a tryout as lion

tamer. The man went into the lion cage first. He was quite successful with all the animals except Duke, a young, fierce, heavily maned creature. Duke would not perform for him; so he came out.

The young lady, clad in a Bikini-like costume then entered the cage. After a few cajoling phrases Duke grovelled on the floor, crept meekly to her feet, patted her gently with his paws, ran his tongue out about a foot and kissed her on the chin.

The circus owner said to the young man "Why can't you put on an act like that?"

Replied the young man "I can if you'll get those doggone lions out of there."

— COL. T. F. MCCARTHY

Keep the Change

Cheer up! The murkiest clouds may gleam
With silver linings. The woes you curse
Are frequently not as bad as they seem,
— And frequently worse.

— HOWARD WINLEY

So They Say

In damaging parts of automobiles, women are sometimes claimed to be the worst of fenders.

— GEORGE HART

Souped Up

In restaurants where soup is sold,
From Maine to Alabammy,
Clam chowder's very often cold,
But very seldom clammy.

— RICHARD ARMOUR

That's a Fact

Don't marry a girl because she looks sensible, because a sensible girl has more sense than to look sensible.

— F. G. KERNAN

Fancy Fashions

At his first formation after receiving his army gear, the scion of a wealthy society family, an impeccable dresser, fell into line still wearing his handmade English shoes. They slightly resembled low quarters, but were distinctly not Government issue.

As the 1st Sergeant paced unhappily through the ranks of fresh draftees, he stopped, incredulous, when he spotted the civilian shoes.

Placing his bulldog jaw next to the recruit, and pointing his finger downward, the veteran inquired bitingly, "May I ask, what are you doing in those?"

"They're mine, sergeant," the lad replied blandly.

"They're yours!" The Sergeant was beside himself. "Would you wear a !*# top hat if you had one here?"

"Oh, no," the elegant draftee said in shocked tones, "not with brown shoes!"

— BURTON M. HALPERN

Daffynition

Girdle: Pot holder. — JACK HERBERT



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